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# ESSENTIAL WORDS

## BOOK TWO



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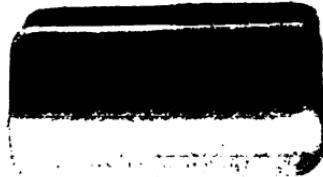
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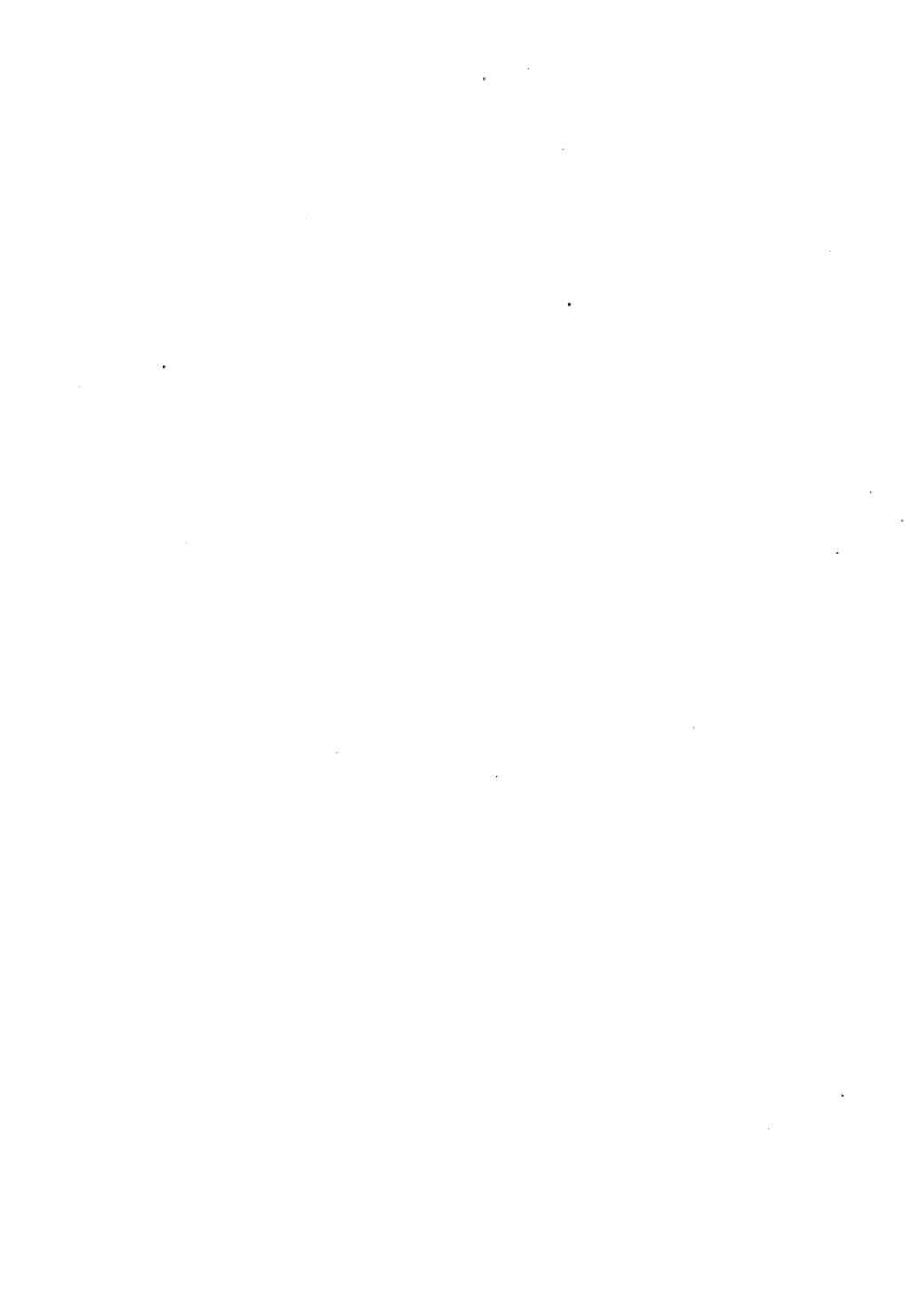
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# **ESSENTIAL WORDS**

## **CALIFORNIA**

# **BOOK TWO**

**BY**

**EDWARD L. BAILEY**

**SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**



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## FOREWORD

The vocabulary of Essential Words is based on the extensive and practical investigation of Doctor Leonard P. Ayres, of the Russell Sage Foundation, Doctor Franklin W. Jones, of the University of South Dakota, and of the New Orleans Committee.

By the employment of heavy black type special prominence has been given the one thousand commonest words in personal and business correspondence.

Important words from the Ayres List which present spelling difficulties are reviewed in the "Timed Dictation Reviews" which occur every twentieth lesson. Beginning with the fifth grade difficult review words are printed in italics.

No time is wasted, however, in reviewing words which the Ayres Measuring Scale shows that children in the particular grade do not misspell.

Explicit directions and exercises for the work of the pupils are given in immediate connection with each lesson. These directions have been prepared and graded on a definite plan. They provide a concrete and progressive method for attacking and solving the problems of the spelling class, and are designed to take the place of the ordinary manual of directions to teachers. It is, therefore, not necessary to publish in this preface, or in a separate manual, elaborate instructions for the guidance of teachers using this text.

The exercises supply motivated work to train the pupils to a competent and ready use of the dictionary, to form habits of accurate pronunciation, and to spell correctly in spontaneous written compositions. The exercises provide further, a methodical treatment of word-building, diacritical marks; homonyms, synonyms and antonyms, prefixes and suffixes, derivatives, abbreviations and contractions.

Beginning with the third year each twentieth lesson is devoted to dictation sentences timed according to the Thorndyke Writing Scale. These sentences contain important review words. If a sentence is written by the pupil correctly in the time designated, it may be assumed that the spelling is automatic and the fixation of the words permanent.

Written contextual spelling is an excellent test of spelling ability. Frequently children who spell isolated words correctly make mistakes when the same words are used in sentences.

The pupils may write the dictation reviews at their desks or on the blackboard. The teacher may give two periods to a dictation review if she thinks it necessary. From time to time original sentences should be dictated by the teacher. The text has many lessons devoted to phrases of frequent occurrence in correspondence. It will be found helpful and interesting to incorporate these phrases in dictated sentences.

Investigations have shown that much misspelling is due to slovenly pronunciation. The teacher should pronounce the words for the class, dwelling on the syllables distinctly. Have the pupils pronounce the words, individually or in concert, enunciating each syllable clearly. In every lesson insist on careful pronunciation.

In the making of this series, many people had a part. The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Miss Mary Peeples and Miss Laura Lester, of the Jackson Schools, for a careful and critical reading of the manuscript, and for many helpful suggestions. He wishes especially to acknowledge his obligation to the late Doctor John Greer Deupree, Professor of Pedagogy, University of Mississippi.

**EDWARD L. BAILEY**

**JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**

# ESSENTIAL WORDS

## FIFTH YEAR

### 1

'Tis the radiant rare September,  
With the clusters ripe on the vine,  
With scents that mingle a spicy tingle  
On the hill-slopes' glimmering line.

rare

clus ter

scent

spic y

Write the words of this poem in columns according to the number of syllables they contain. What two words sound like *scent*? How do the three words differ in meaning? Words which sound alike but are different in meaning are called **homonyms**. Write sentences showing the use of the three words.

### 2

a personal matter  
at a rapid rate

keg of nails  
honest weight

copper wire  
your husband

rap id

rate

per son al

hus band

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

REVIEW: began, *watch*,<sup>1</sup> *walk*, grant, *war*, *talk*, March, indeed, wish, list.

<sup>1</sup> TO THE TEACHER: Have the pupils explain what makes the italicized words in the "Reviews" hard to spell.

## ESSENTIAL WORDS

## 3, 4

yams	beets	tur nips	o kra
beans	cab bage	pump kins	car rots
on ions	cu cum ber	as par a gus	let tuce
pars ley	po ta toes	cel er y	rad ish es

RÉVIEW: *people*, held, before, *many*, mind, shall, *push*, *done*, extra, beside.

## 5, 6

farm	farm er	peace	peace ful
read	read ing	use	use less
heat	heat ed	love	love ly
dish	dish es	kind	kind ness

Tell how the words in the second and fourth columns are formed. These words are called **derivatives**, because they are made, or derived, from other words.

Notice the endings in the above derivatives. Such endings are called **suffixes**.

Make eight derivatives, using the above suffixes.

## 7

## REVIEW

How do most nouns form their plurals?

How do nouns ending in *s*, *x*, *sh*, or *ch* form their plurals?

Following the above rules, write the plural forms of these nouns:

bridge	valley	tax	bench
watch	bamboo	grass	squash
window	carriage	monkey	Sunday

## 8

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

a mong	There is not a good one among them.
be tween	Summer comes between spring and fall.
ought	You ought to be ashamed of yourself.
naught	How many naughts has 1000?
health y	Once this was not a healthy city.
health ful	To sleep out of doors is healthful.

Find the exact meaning of these words in the dictionary and then write two sentences illustrating the use of each.

## 9, 10

in spect	suc cess	e lect	cit ies
coun ty	source	cou ple	reck less
ce re als	cray on	po lice	auc tion

Show by the above words how many sounds *c* has. How does the dictionary indicate them?

## 11

## REVIEW

**Rule I.** Words ending in *e* preceded by a consonant drop the *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel; thus,

tame—taming, tamable

To form derivatives ending in *es*, *ed*, *er*, or *est*, a word ending in *e* adds only *s*, *d*, *r*, or *st*; thus, move, moves, moved; pure, purer, purest.

Following this rule, add *ing*, *s*, and *d* to these words:

please	cure	excuse	waste
choke	believe	clothe	breathe

## 12, 13.

con tract	re strain	u su al	es cape
i roned	bluff	noth ing	at tached
ped dler	knock	dur ing	fault
gris tle	tru ly	wax	on ly
lev el	jew els	har vest	zeal ous
ques tion	year ling	mu sic	stout

Write these words in alphabetical order.

REVIEW: enter, unable, ticket, account, driven, *real*, *recover*, *mountain*, *steamer*, *speak*.

## 14

pleasant weather	Boy Scouts	Indian summer
a prompt reply	in several ways	a serious loss
loss	se ri ous	sev er al

How is *Boy Scouts* written? Why?

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 15

## REVIEW

Rule II. A word of one syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel doubles the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel; thus,

rob — robber, robbed

Following this rule, add *ing*, *ed*, *er*, or *y* to these words:

wrap	spin	strut	shade
knit	rob	run	juice

How many words did you make with *y*? *ing*? *ed*? *er*?

## 16

rob in	owl	hawk	o ri ole
buz zard	ea gle	ca na ry	wren
spar row	sea gull	par rot	car di nal

Write a list of ten birds which are common in the locality where you live.

REVIEW: *might, begin, deal, almost, brought, less, event, inform, heart, build.*

## 17

Man never made and nature never produced anything more beautiful than the American flag.

WILLIAM HENRY HAWORTH.

nev er	beau ti ful	A mer i can
	na ture	an y thing

Explain how the ending *ful* is added to words like *beauty*.

## 18

## REVIEW

Rule III. In a word ending in *y* preceded by a consonant the *y* is usually changed to *i* before a suffix beginning with any letter except *i*; thus,

try — trying, tried, tries ; city — cities

In a word ending in *y* preceded by a vowel the *y* is retained before any suffix; thus,

valley — valleys ; turkey — turkeys ; annoy — annoys

## 19

Following Rule III, add *s* or *es* to these words:

ruby	deny	defy	decay
tally	history	allay	treaty
convoy	country	chimney	destroy
lady	fairy	delay	pity

REVIEW: *teach, happen, collect, file, provide, hold, drill, stole, income, paid.*

## 20

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. This is a serious matter.
2. Has he several aunts, too?
3. My husband cannot see me.
4. Did they elect him judge?
5. He is under contract now.
6. Please help me to escape.
7. Can you stand such a loss?
8. When did he inspect them?
9. What rate do I have to pay?
10. Love is the usual reason.
11. Did she have any success?
12. Is he always so personal?
13. I could not restrain her.
14. My father is a prompt man.
15. Name two cities near here.

## 21

an early spring	the middle of summer
in the winter season	a perfect autumn day
spring	winter
sum mer	au tumn

Use the above phrases in sentences.

REVIEW: understand, member, case, also, return, great, died, wire, picture, money.

## 22

There was a young maid who said, "Why  
 Can't I look in my ear with my eye?  
 If I give my mind to it,  
 I'm sure I can do it;  
 You never can tell till you try."

maid              nev er              there              young

What kind of words do we call *can't* and *I'm*? How are they formed? Write ten similar words.

## 23

## REVIEW

How do nouns ending in *f* or *fe* form their plurals?

How do nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant form their plurals?

Nouns ending in *y* form their plurals according to Rule III. See Lesson 18.

Following the above rules, write the plural forms of these nouns:

wife	half	daisy	self
tomato	thief	shelf	echo

## 24, 25

some times	ev er y thing	gen tle man
wher ev er	wood chuck	fore noon
hard ware	cross road	cran ber ry
sales man	wa ter mel on	whole sale

What are words like these called? Copy them and opposite each one put those words which are joined to form it.

Explain the spelling of *wherever*.

REVIEW: omit, *anyway*, *except*, *aunt*, capture, *wrote*, *bridge*, offer, suffer, *built*.

## 26, 27

com plaint	car ried	may or	length
law yer	cro quet	dis ease	stom ach
bound a ry	voy age	be tween	e nough

Which of these words are hard to spell? Why?

## 28, 29

o mit	pre fer	con trol
o mit ting	pre fer ring	con trol ling
o mit ted	pre ferred	con trolled

Notice the number of syllables in *omit*, *prefer*, and *control*. Notice also which syllable is accented in each word.

With what kind of letter does each word end? By what is the final consonant preceded?

Now tell how *ing* and *ed* are added to these words.

**Rule IV.** Words of more than one syllable, accented on the last syllable and ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant when adding a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Following this rule, add *ing* or *ed* to these words:

refer	permit	regret	admit
forget	transfer	expel	compel

## 30, 31

I saac	Blanche	Rich ard	Flor ence
Phil ip	Ste phen	Charles	Eu nice
Mi chael	Au gus tus	Dor o thy	Cor ne li us

How can we change words like these so as to make them show possession or ownership?

## 32

## HALLOWEEN

Try the charm of the candle,  
 The charm of the ring,  
 The witches are abroad to-night,  
 The gnomes and the fairies, too,  
 And if you wish with all your might,  
 Your wishes may come true.

charm	can dle	fair y	ring
witch es	to-night	a broad	might

Which two of these words have homonyms? Write sentences showing the use of each homonym.

## 33, 34

a wait'	vis' it	ob tain'	con sid' er
trav' el	pre fer'	o' pen	dif' fer
ap peal'	won' der	con seal'	oc cur'

When do we double the final consonant of a word before adding the suffixes *ed* and *ing*?

Write the *ed* and *ing* derivatives of the above words. In which words is the final consonant not doubled? Why?

## 35

a re a	e qual		
mi nus	frac tion	dec i mal	quo tient

Look in the dictionary and see which syllable of *area* is accented.

**REVIEW:** need, thus, *young*, *dollar*, evening, broke, feel, *least*, sorry, November.

## 36, 37

<b>vote</b>	<b>spend</b>	<b>for tune</b>	<b>view</b>
<b>a gain</b>	<b>po lite</b>	<b>fra grant</b>	<b>beau ty</b>
<b>nos tril</b>	<b>threat</b>	<b>col lec tion</b>	<b>hos pi tal</b>

Which of these words are hard to spell? Why?

REVIEW: history, cause, himself, matter, use, thought, person, nor, January, court.

## 38, 39

<b>de sir a ble</b>			
<b>stran gled</b>	<b>daz zling</b>	<b>fer til i ty</b>	<b>set tler</b>
<b>ex plor er</b>	<b>hy gi en ic</b>	<b>dis eased</b>	<b>sim ply</b>

These words are derivatives. What suffixes do you see in them? Write in a column the words from which they were made. With what letter do they end? Give the rule for adding suffixes to these words.

REVIEW: act, yesterday, *among*, *question*, *hear*, December, tax, number, October, *reason*.

## 40

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 25 seconds each)

1. What has become of her fortune? 2. We desire everything in sight. 3. Our road has very rapid trains. 4. Did they vote for him for mayor? 5. My view from here is beautiful. 6. We shall expect you for a visit. 7. What is the length of the board? 8. Did he not act like a gentleman? 9. I cannot consider that to-day. 10. We often spend more than you do. 11. A friend carried it home for me. 12. I have made a second complaint. 13. Did you include some nice soap? 14. We shall await his reply to her. 15. Where did he obtain that money?

## 41

a narrow street	rural delivery	electric lights
the city limits	mail route	false alarm
route	ru ral	de liv er y

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

REVIEW: fifth, *uncle*, rather, *comfort*, *aboard*, *jail*, *shed*, *retire*, *refuse*, *district*.

## 42

For every evil under the sun,  
 There is a remedy, or, there is none,  
 If there be one, seek till you find it;  
 If there be none, never mind it.

sun	nev er	none	seek
e vil	rem e dy	there	un der

Find three words in the above list which have homonyms. Write sentences in which you use all six words.

## 43, 44

wait	em pire	does	de stroy
ship	de lay	re cess	ex cel
ves sel	fol low	stan za	nui sance
re cite	dan ger	po et ry	pur chase

*Wait* is a verb. *Empire* is a noun. Look in the dictionary for these two words. How is the part of speech indicated in each case?

Write ten nouns and ten verbs, and indicate which part of speech they are, as the dictionary does.

REVIEW: royal, *pleasure*, navy, *fourth*, proper, *judge*, *weather*, *worth*, *contain*, *figure*.

## 45

Tell how possession is shown in these phrases:

the boy's hat	my father's house
the dog's eyes	my friend's home

Write sentences in which you use the possessive forms of the following nouns:

hunter	James	lion	cousin
mother	pastor	wife	sparrow

## 46

ob jec' tion	po si' tion	ad di' tion
ex am i na' tion	pá' tient	par' tial
plan ta' tion	ex cur' sion	per mis' sion
sus pi' cious	cau' tion	fric' tion

Pronounce these words carefully. What sound have *ci*, *si*, and *ti* in them?

Find ten words in your reader in which *ci*, *si*, and *ti* have the sound of *sh*.

## 47, 48

The year rolls round its circle,  
 The seasons come and go ;  
 The harvest days are ended,  
 And chilly north winds blow ;  
 Orchards have lent their treasures,  
 And fields their golden grain,  
 So open wide the doorway ;  
 Thanksgiving comes again.

treas ure	sea son
cir cle	chill y

REVIEW: sudden, forty, *instead*, *throw*, *chief*, perfect, *second*, slide, *farther*, *duty*.

## 49

my twin sisters  
the pretty girls

my twin sisters' birthday  
the pretty girls' dresses

Study the above phrases carefully and tell how plural nouns ending in *s* show possession. Those that do not end in *s* show possession in the same manner as singular nouns — by adding the apostrophe and *s*.

Write sentences of your own, using the possessive forms of the following nouns:

friends      oxen      farmers      men      brothers

## 50, 51

clerk	daugh ter	an swer	pe ri od
blos som	vá ri e ty	gal ler y	height
fa vor ite	neck lace	scheme	wor ship

**REVIEW:** intend, *company*, *none*, *knew*, *remain*, direct, *appear*, liberty, *enough*, *fact*.

## 52

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

de sert'	Do not desert the child.
des' ert	Where is the Great American Desert?
des sert'	We had ice cream for dessert.
di' a ry	I have kept a diary for years.
dai' ry	This is an unusually clean dairy.
loose	Don't carry it loose in your pocket,
lose	or you will surely lose it.

Look in the dictionary for the meaning of these words and then write sentences showing the use of each.

## 53

Look in the dictionary and see how the following words should be pronounced:

year	extra	kettle	radishes
apron	yellow	arctic	engine
often	pretty	clothes	instead
height	yesterday	parents	getting

## 54

Eu rope	A sia	Can a da	Arc tic
Af ri ca	Pa cif ic	A mer i ca	At lan tic
Mex i co	In di an	Aus tra li a	Ant arc tic

What part of speech are these words? Why are they begun with capital letters?

REVIEW: *board*, September, *station*, attend, between, *public*, *friend*, during, *through*, *police*.

## 55, 56

chill	chill y	odd	odd i ty
still	still ness	dis miss	dis miss al
tell	tell er	skill	skill ful
grass	grass y	dull	dull ness
stiff	stiff ly	suc cess	suc cess ful
cross	cross est	stuff	stuff y

Which of these words are derivatives? How are they formed? What do you observe about the endings of the words from which they are derived? Are both of the letters retained in the derivatives? Remember that words ending in double consonants usually retain them when adding suffixes.

## 57

**field.**grief  
re ceiptpier  
weigh**neigh bor**re lieve  
de ceivepriest  
mis chief

The letters *ei* and *ie* are more often confused than any others. The following jingle will help us spell correctly most common words in which they occur:

*I before e  
Except after c  
Or when sounded like a  
As in *neighbor* and *weigh*.*

## 58

Examine the following words and study carefully those in which *ei* and *ie* do not conform to the jingle in Lesson 57:

freight	ceiling	leisure	shriek	niece
seize	relieve	either	reins	review

## 59

pop' u la' tion	in' for ma' tion
type' writ' er	com' po si' tion
	ev' er y where'

How many accents has each word? How do the marks differ in appearance? In most words of more than three syllables and in some of only three, two syllables are accented. The one which receives the chief stress, or primary accent, is shown by a blacker accent mark than the one which receives the lesser, or secondary accent.

Indicate the two kinds of accent in the following words:

desperation	tuberculosis	ornamental	ventilation
-------------	--------------	------------	-------------

## 60

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 25 seconds each)

1. Can you give us the information?
2. Sometimes we don't care at all.
3. His daughter came home to-day.
4. Do you not know its population?
5. Have you a position for a clerk?
6. Do not forget to put in a period.
7. You should check your answers.
8. My neighbor has four children.
9. On what day does the fifth come?
10. He was afraid to buy that field.
11. He does not find addition hard.
12. Do wait at the station for them.
13. My uncle has objections to you.
14. Be sure to destroy his letters.
15. That state is an empire in size.

## 61, 62

won der ful	won der ful ly	fi nal	fi nal ly
aw ful	aw ful ly	strange	strange ly
be com ing	be com ing ly	prop er	prop er ly
ear nest	ear nest ly	fra grant	fra grant ly
po lite	po lite ly	sin cere	sin cere ly

Which of these words are adjectives? Which are adverbs? What suffix was added to the adjectives to form the adverbs?

Look in the dictionary for *wonderful* and *wonderfully*. How is the part of speech indicated in each case?

## 63, 64

Jan u a ry	Jan.	May	Sep tem ber	Sept.
Feb ru a ry	Feb.	June	Oc to ber	Oct.
March		Ju ly	No vem ber	Nov.
A pril	Apr.	Au gust	De cem ber	Dec.

Which names of the months are not abbreviated?

REVIEW: *until*, *madam*, *truly*, *whole*, *address*, *raise*, *struck*, *getting*, *don't*, *enjoy*.

## 65

What we call Luck  
 Is simply Pluck,  
 And doing things over and over;  
 Courage and will,  
 Perseverance and skill —  
 Are the four leaves of Luck's clover.

luck	sim ply	do ing	skill
cour age	leaves	clo vér	pluck y

Write sentences containing the adjectives suggested by *skill*, *luck*, and *simply*.

**REVIEW:** *auto*, *beautiful*, *flight*, *travel*, *repair*, *trouble*, *entrance*, *prison*, *engine*, *guest*.

## 66

the new term	the window ledge	after recess
primary department	reading books	the final lesson
term	ledge	de part ment

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

**REVIEW:** *family*, *favor*, *amount*, *though*, *o'clock*, *regard*, *newspaper*, *reply*, *oblige*, *sail*.

## 67, 68

sor ghum	beets	corn	hay
pea nuts	oats	bar ley	rye
to bac co	sug ar	truck	rice
al fal fa	wheat	cot ton	hemp

Tell what you know about each of these crops.

## 69

God bless the master of this house,  
 The mistress bless also,  
 And all the little children  
 That round the table go ;  
 And all your kin and kinsmen,  
 That dwell both far and near ;  
 I wish you a merry Christmas,  
 And a happy New Year.

Christmas

New Year's Day

Thanksgiving Day

With what kind of letter should names of holidays begin?

## 70

lie	I like to lie in a hammock.
ly ing	Why is that dog lying there?
tie	Please tie it tight.
ty ing	Our hired man is tying your horse.
die	Sooner or later we all must die.
dy ing	The day is dying in the west.

What happens to *lie*, *tie*, and *die* before the ending *ing* is added? Remember that words ending in *ie* drop the *e* and change *i* to *y* before adding the suffix *ing*.

## 71, 72

pi an os	car goes	so los	al tos
ne groes	cuck oos	tri os	he roes
dom i noes	bam boos	mot toes	ech oes
mos qui toes	tor pe does	cam e os	vol ca noes

Copy these words and after each place its singular form. Explain the spelling of the plural forms.

## 73, 74

sub ject	hu man	sur prise	ei ther
e lev en	cy clone	spin ach	freck les
ref er ee	fresh et	fool ish	splin ter

REVIEW: *known, nearly, declare, crowd, terrible, firm, region, private, factory, famous.*

## 75

See whether you can spell all of these words:

many	their	busy	any
already	coming	business	bluing
always	believe	separate	dying
altogether	enough	moving	niece
all right	nephew	which	receive

## 76, 77

drought	ma nure	mois ture	cat tle
har row	reap er	ro ta tion	poul try
ter rac ing	drain age	trac tor	fer ti liz er

REVIEW: *running, themselves, although, avenue, prefer, already, February, Wednesday, minute, too.*

## 78, 79

en close	serve	meas ure	ar range
guide	ex cuse	pur sue	prac tice
a gree	driz zle	be lieve	com mence

State the rule for forming derivatives made by adding suffixes which begin with vowels to words ending in *e*. Spell the *ed* and *ing* derivatives of the above words.

Write the *ed* and *ing* derivatives of *agree, drizzle, pursue, believe, and practice*.

## 80

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 25 seconds each)

1. Did you enclose the statement? 2. To see them busy was a surprise.
3. Expect us either in May or June.
4. It was a truly wonderful sight.
5. Did you hear his final address?
6. She is as human as beautiful.
7. To escape was his chief desire.
8. What is your subject to-night?
9. Where did they arrange to meet?
10. Can you measure running water?
11. I do not like to serve children.
12. February begins next Tuesday.
13. I may see her for a minute or two.
14. Come on Wednesday or Saturday.
15. Those women live on Third Avenue.

## 81

My country, 'tis of thee,  
 Sweet land of liberty,  
     Of thee I sing;  
 Land where my fathers died,  
 Land of the Pilgrims' pride,  
     From every mountain side  
     Let freedom ring!

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH

coun try	lib er ty	sweet	moun tain
fa ther	pride	ev er y	free dom

## 82

quick action	public property	excursion ticket
a small estate	fertile soil	a false statement
ac tion	es tate	prop er ty
		state ment

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 83, 84

ear ly	ear li er	ti dy	ti di ness
bur y	bur i al	like ly	like li hood
juic y	juic i est	pret ty	pret ti ly
re ly	re li a ble	pit y	pit i ful
in dus try	in dus tri ous	cloud y	cloud i ness
gyp sy	gyp sies	mer cy	mer ci less

Tell how the derivatives in the second and fourth columns are formed. See Rule III, page 9.

## 85

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

learn	It is difficult to learn decimals.
teach	Will you teach me to sew?
re ceipt	Here is your receipt for the rent.
rec i pe	Let me copy your recipe for waffles.
ex cept	All may be dismissed except Ellen.
ac cept	Please accept our best wishes.

Look in the dictionary for the meaning of these words and then write sentences showing their correct use.

## 86

LOST. — Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward offered, for they are gone forever.

yes ter day	di a mond	some where	re ward
for ev er	of fered	be tween	min ute

Write the above paragraph from dictation. Commit it to memory.

## 87

pe cans	almonds	wal nuts	pea nuts
hick o ry nuts	chest nuts	ha zel nuts	

Do you know how to pronounce *almond*? Look in the dictionary and make sure.

Make a list of the nuts that grow in your vicinity.

## 88

sly	spry	dry	shy
sly er	spry ly	dry ly	shy ly
sly est	spry ness	dry ness	shy ness

Study the spelling of these derivatives carefully, for they do not follow the usual rule. What is the usual rule?

## 89, 90

com mand	pub lish	jus tice	se lect
stran ger	sci ence	re al	er rand
dis grace	his to ry	truth	de prive
mes sage	oc ca sion	fu ner al	de light

Write five words which rhyme with *occasion*.

## 91

the reason why	quite certain	tough beefsteak
heavy freight	after to-morrow	a real plague
heav y	rea son	to-mor row
		cer tain

How many sounds of *ea* do you find in the above words? Give other words which contain these sounds.

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 92

## ARBOR DAY

He who plants a tree, he plants love;  
 Tents of coolness spreading out above  
 Wayfarers, he may not live to see.  
 Gifts that grow are best,  
 Hands that bless are blest.  
 Plant! Life does the rest.

LUCY LARCOM

cool ness      way far er      a bove      gift

Write the stanza from dictation. Recite it on Arbor Day.

## 93

Lieu ten ant	Lieut.	Lieutenant Smith
Cap tain	Capt.	Capt. William Jones
Ma jor	Maj.	Maj. Thomas Charles
Colo nel	Col.	Col. Theodore Roosevelt
Gen er al	Gen.	General Pershing

## 94, 95

sup port	which	since	claim
year ling	steers	beau	se ries
min er al	us a ble	drug gist	man a ger

What sound does *wh* usually have? Does it have that sound in *who*, *whom*, and *whose*?

## 96, 97

trench	fur lough	trans port	gassed
bomb	can teen	hos pi tal	bri gade
Al lies	shrap nel	wound ed	reg i ment

## 98

en gage	en gage ment	en tire	en tire ly
for give	for give ness	pale	pale ness
sav age	sav age ly	move	move ment

Study the above derivatives and see how they are formed. With what kind of letter do the suffixes begin?

Notice that words ending in *e* usually retain it before suffixes that begin with a consonant.

Following the above rule, write a derivative of each of these words:

gentle	fierce	meddle	hope	settle
--------	--------	--------	------	--------

## 99

true	ar gue	due	whole
tru ly	ar gu ment	du ly	whol ly

How do most words ending in *e* add suffixes beginning with consonants? Words like *true*, *argue*, etc. which do not follow the usual rule are called *exceptions* to it. Exceptions must be memorized.

Write four sentences containing the above derivatives.

## 100

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 15 seconds each)

1. Here is a statement.
2. Which does she want?
3. Did he engage a boat?
4. We claim he is right.
5. Her estate is small.
6. That is not justice.
7. Do you support them?
8. Command him to move.
9. Which did he select?
10. Has he any property?
11. Pay the entire bill.
12. Is its action rapid?
13. *Since* is a hard word.
14. Don't buy too many.
15. I often hear it said.
16. I fell on that ledge.

## 101

Write sentences in which you use the following possessive forms:

hen's	man's	baby's	boy's
hens'	men's	babies'	boys'
girl's	fairy's	woman's	child's
girls'	fairies'	women's	children's

## 102, 103

au to mo bile	tire	cas ing	en gine
cyl in der	clutch	punc ture	ax le
ra di a tor	start er	gas o line	gear

## 104

Bap tist	Meth o dist	Cath o lic
Jew ish	Pres by te ri an	E pis co pal

Notice that the names of religious denominations are always begun with capital letters. Give the noun from which *Jewish* is derived; the noun formed from *Episcopal*. Use these four words in sentences.

## 105

special election	due to-night	tremendous effort	
home project	county agent	onion sets	
spe cial	e lec tion	due	ef fort

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 106, 107

perch	pom pa no	trout	sole
floun der	mack er el	bass	tar pon
red snap per	sheeps head	cat fish	crap pie

Write a list containing the names of the fishes you know.

## 108

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

lend	Will you lend me some money?
loan	I need a loan of \$2500.
ad vise	Did he advise you to quit?
ad vice	What advice have you to offer?
bathe	Do you like to bathe in the sea?
bath	Mary must take her bath now.

Which of these words are verbs? Which are nouns? If you will remember what part of speech each is and think about it before using the word, you may avoid many mistakes.

Write sentences to show the use of each of the above words.

## 109, 110

peace	peace a ble	serv ice	serv ice a ble
change	change a ble	out rage.	out ra geous
cour age	cou ra geous	ad van tage	ad van ta geous

Which of these words are derivatives? How are they formed? Remember that words ending in *ce* and *ge* do not drop the final *e* before suffixes which begin with *a* or *o*.

## 111, 112

whom	em ploy	at tempt	re sult
grape	neph ew	niece	claws
rai sin	bun ga low	el e phant	a gain
har bor	steam ship	chi na ber ry	a gainst

What sound has *ph* in *nephew* and *elephant*? Give other words which contain *ph*.

## 113, 114

Tampa, Fla.	Macon, Ga.	Savannah, Ga.
Raleigh, N. C.	Lexington, Ky.	Charleston, S. C.
Selma, Ala.	Texarkana, Ark.	Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Norfolk, Va.	Lynchburg, Va.

Why are words like these always begun with capital letters?

Write sentences containing the names of the most important places in your vicinity.

## 115, 116

sills	staves	joist	ties
lum ber	tim ber	beams	log ging
di men sion	raf ters	saw yer	com mis sa ry

Tell what you know about a saw mill, using as many of the above words as you can.

## 117, 118

ar rest	ap point	whose	writ ten
val ley	pas ture	shal low	crutch es
heif er	gro cer y	dam ag es	cus tom er

Does *heifer* conform to the jingle we have learned for the use of *ei* and *ie*?

See how many words you can write with the letters in *damages*.

## 119

per haps		di a mond	
sev er al	li bra ry	Feb ru ar y	mo las ses

Many persons are so careless in their speech that they omit a sound from each of the above words. Pronounce these carefully and see whether you can tell which sounds such persons fail to make.

## 120

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. Perhaps he is not through.
2. We gave her a diamond ring.
3. They will arrest you next.
4. Did the mayor appoint him?
5. Whose address do you know?
6. They had already written,
7. Did he refuse to employ us?
8. Don't attempt such a thing.
9. Of whom does he request it?
10. What was the result to-day?
11. The election is in August.
12. He came on a special train.
13. The school tax is past due.
14. I made an effort to attend..
15. Will he be busy Wednesday?
16. This term is nearly ended.

## 121

mil lion

cloth ier

bil liards

bat tal ion

gen ius

sav ior

Pronounce these words carefully and notice the consonant sound of y in the last syllable.

## 122

Let me go where'er I will,  
 I hear a sky-born music still.  
 It is not only in the rose,  
 It is not only in the bird,  
 Not only where the rainbow glows,  
 Nor in the song of woman heard;  
 But in the darkest, meanest things,—  
 There always, always something sings.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

mu sic  
al wayssky  
heardmean  
whererain bow  
some thing

What homonym has *heard*? Write five words which rime with *where*. Do rime words always end with the same letters?

## 123

con' vict	con vict'	prog' ress	pro gress'
pres' ent	pre sent'	rec' ord	re cord'
in' sult	in sult'	prod' uce	pro duce'

Look in the dictionary and see which of these words are nouns, and which, verbs. There are many words like them in which accent determines the part of speech.

Write twelve sentences containing the above words and be sure that you read them correctly.

## 124

Use these groups of words in sentences:

have to	ought to go	like to	liked him
used to	haven't any	have no	lacked one

## 125, 126

for ward	rel a tive	al low	di rec tion
va can cy	mu ci lage	vi cious	u ni form
ex plo sion	hur ried ly	laun dry	lem on ade

Which of these words contain the sound of *sh*? How is it represented?

## 127

boll weevil	acres of land	a surprise party	sorghum molasses
poultry farm	country sausage	a cre	poul try
wee vil	sor ghum		

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 128, 129

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

a sandy <u>beach</u>	the herd of <u>deer</u>
<u>week</u> after next	an <u>earnest</u> student
That is <u>wholly</u> wrong	<u>Its</u> shows possession
My <u>dear</u> child	My friend, the <u>Colonel</u>
Your son <u>Ernest</u>	<u>Holy</u> Week
<u>It's</u> time to start	two <u>beech</u> trees
<u>kernel</u> of corn	still <u>weak</u>

Why are the underlined words often misspelled in expressions like the above?

Write several easy sentences containing the above homonyms.

## 130, 131

us age	nat u ral	brid al	bi cy clist
fleec y	sep a ra tor	guid ance	vot er
re mov al	sal a ble	cloth ier	griev ance

Copy these derivatives in a column. After each write the word from which it is made + the suffix. Draw a line through any letter which is dropped. Are the words spelled according to rule?

## 132, 133

France	Rus sia	Spain	Swe den
Hol land	Greece	Nor way	Aus tri a
Ger ma ny	It a ly	Den mark	Po land
Great Brit ain	Ser bi a	Por tu gal	Swit zer land

Tell what you know about each of these countries.

Be sure that you pronounce *Russia* and *Portugal* correctly.

## 134, 135

mink	rac coon	skunk	fox
go pher	pan ther	rab bit	deer
al li ga tor	o pos sum	squir rel	coy o te

Why is *gopher* an easy word to misspell?

## 136, 137

sec tion	im por tant	sal a ry	se cure
con sume	in va lid	en dure	du et
nerv ous	pre cious	ro guish	cou ple

How is the meaning of the word *invalid* affected by changing the accent?

Which is the most difficult word in the above lists? Why?

## 138

What does it mean when the bluebird comes  
 And builds its nest, singing sweet and clear?  
 When violets peep through the blades of grass?  
 These are the signs that spring is here.

does	build	clear	sweet
signs	through	vi o lets	grass

**REVIEW EXERCISE:** Write and be prepared to explain the spelling of the derivatives made by adding *ize* to *equal*, *ed* to *fix*, *ing* to *equip*.

## 139

a union depot	tiresome journey	shrimp gumbo
during vacation	funeral services	horrible noise
fu ner al	shrimp	hor ri ble
		jour ney

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 140

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. It was a beautiful section of the city. 2. They knew your business was important. 3. How much salary do those positions pay? 4. Several tried to secure it before you. 5. In what direction did the gentleman go? 6. Now we are sure to be able to convict him. 7. Will you allow her to answer Wednesday? 8. My wife has many relatives around here. 9. They appear to have made some progress. 10. You are already too forward to suit him. 11. She teaches in the primary department.

## 141

woo	wood	flee	flee ing
ca noe	ca noe ing	a gree	a gree a ble

Notice that the words from which the four derivatives above are made end in a vowel sound. With what kind of letter does each of the suffixes begin? Does any change occur before it is added? Remember that words which end with a vowel sound usually do not drop a final *e* before adding suffixes beginning with vowels.

## 142

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

bear	We went bear hunting last fall.
bare	The wind sweeps the trees bare of leaves.
waist	Don't you think Helen's waist becoming?
waste	It is wrong to waste money like that.
weak	Loss of blood makes a person weak.
week	Our team plays New Orleans next week.

Use these homonyms in sentences of your own.

## 143

important news	bouquet of violets	fertile soil
our canning club	bought at auction	a wasteful method
news	bou quet	meth od
		bought

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 144, 145

lose	ma chine	prom ise	wreck
cinder	no tice	whol ly	buck le
hic cup	sim i lar	neg lect	col lar

With what word is *lose* sometimes confused? Write sentences showing the correct use of both words.

Write the derivative of *notice* which ends in *able*, and be ready to explain its spelling.

## 146, 147

plaids	gas es	si los	po lice men
ca noes	pi o neers	tongues	sand wich es
col o nies	suc cess es	pi geons	cream er ies

Write the singular form of each of these words.

## 148

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

root	Love of money is the root of all evil.
route	We shall go by the Illinois Central route.
each	Each one of you must be seated.
ev er y	Every child is expected to be perfect.
suit	Please buy me a corduroy suit.
suite	They have a suite of four rooms.

Look in the dictionary for the meaning of these words.

Should *every* be followed by a singular or plural verb?

## 149, 150

ves sel	drown	weigh	com mon
cus tard	var nish	hus band	strength
a void	e las tic	in struct	bach e lor

What is the correct pronunciation of *drowned*?

## 151, 152

ce dar	gum	lau rel	oak
wal nut	hol ly	cy press	pe can
mag no li a	mul ber ry	pal met to	ju ni per

Add to this list names of trees you know.

## 153, 154

mus lin	flan nel	mo hair	bur lap
vel vet	sat in	lin en	can vas
cam bric	ging ham	cash mere	drill ing

## 155

de bate	hon or
ad dress	sup ply

If we are not certain what part of speech a word is, how can we find out? Some words are not always the same part of speech. Look in the dictionary and see whether the above words are always nouns. Use the words in sentences.

## 156

an old-fashioned barbecue	too easy	disagreeable duty
ought to behave		a poor appetite
ap pe tite	bar be cue	old-fash ioned

Write five sentences containing the above phrases.

## 157

You cannot change yesterday,  
 that is clear,  
 Or begin to-morrow until it is here,  
 So the only thing left for you  
 and for me  
 Is to make to-day as sweet as can be.

**to-day            to-night            to-morrow            yes ter day**

What makes *to-day*, *to-night*, and *to-morrow* troublesome words?

## 158, 159

eas i ly	beau ti ful	pay a ble	dray age
ear li est	love li ness	o bey ing	em ploy er
read i ness	pret ti ly	de stroyed	en joy ment

What letter occurs at the end of the words from which these derivatives are formed? Why is this letter changed in forming the derivatives found in the first two columns, and not in forming those in the last two?

## 160

## DICTATION. REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. My vacation begins to-morrow morning.
2. Will you promise to send me a newspaper?
3. Their daughter was drowned yesterday.
4. The automobile is a wonderful machine.
5. Select another subject for the debate.
6. It is an honor to have such fine sons.
7. My company has bought four new vessels.
8. We shall weigh a dozen of them to-night.
9. There were two terrible wrecks on Tuesday.
10. I claim to speak for the common people.
11. For what reason did he lose his position?
12. Some of the neighbors were here to-day.
13. A special election was held Wednesday.
14. I suppose you will not attempt it again.
15. Perhaps you did not include her income.
16. I shall go home Saturday.

### A TRAMPING TRIP

[NOTE.—This composition contains the "Hundred Demons," found in Book One, page 46. The pupils might be required to review that list of words now.]

We went tramping one Wednesday in February, returning the following Tuesday. I can't tell you to-night all that was done. We three friends went straight to Lake Charm and paddled the whole length of it. Then we tramped. We used to rise early in the morning. We kept busy every day tramping through the country and we were very tired at night. I guess we walked forty miles in all. We often saw the day break. We ran across many squirrels, two turkeys, and enough partridges, I believe, to feed half a regiment. Instead of coming home by the lake, we returned on foot at the beginning of the week. Then came our great adventure. We thought a bear had been around, because we missed some sugar. So we hunted him. We had to separate to look for the tracks. It did seem once as if we had found them,—only to lose them later. I tried to hear the bear and thought I heard him. An hour passed. Suddenly the bear appeared, bent on making trouble. He meant business, as a mad bear does. I ran: truly I had to tear along to escape. I reached a piece of open ground, where I could choose a place to get ready in. I raised my gun, though I was in no hurry, and let loose, having an easy shot. None of us knew whether I had hit him. I'm sure I didn't know for a minute. I would have fired again, for I have read that bears are tough, but this bear lay there among the bushes dead. He was just the color of any blue coat at night. We would have built a sledge and laid him on it, but couldn't. So we skinned him.

I caught cold. How I did ache and cough! The dear doctor said I was merely hoarse and that the women would cure me. My answer was, "Or kill me!" I wore out my shoes and had to buy another pair to wear Sunday. But I always write too much. I wrote a long letter yesterday. I like writing: the other boys don't. They won't tell their adventures, which Tom says are great. He was here to-day to ask about the trip — and borrow my grammar.

## SIXTH YEAR

### 1

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS

tal ent	im prove		
in dus try	mod er ate	sup ply	a bil i ties

Look in the dictionary for an adjective derived from *industry*. Explain its spelling.

### 2, 3

search	de gree	con nec tion	to ward
e qual	sim i lar	re gion	straight
neph ew	noth ing	du ra ble	bur i al

Add the suffixes *ity* and *ize* to *equal*. Did you double the *l*? Give reasons.

**REVIEW:** contract, *inspect*, subject, vote, *elect*, *restrain*, *objection*, population, *personal*, everything.

### 4, 5

al to	ten or	du et	quar tet
so lo	pi an o	con cert	or ches tra
vi o lin	bar i tone	so pra no	ac com pa nist

Write a description of some concert you have attended and use as many of the above words as possible.

## 6, 7

a dopt	pres i dent	pop u lar	to geth er
a piece	fra grant	in deed	cour te sy
ki mo no	fa vor ite	styl ish	head ache
friend ly	u su al ly	sure ly	dig ni fied

Write these words in a column, and after each show what part of speech it is by using the abbreviation found in the dictionary.

REVIEW: rate, spend, *usual*, *complaint*, rapid, *carried*, loss, *fortune*, empire, *mayor*.

## 8

satin ribbon	annual sale	lisle hosiery	
taffeta silk	piece of elastic	ready to wear	
wear	read y	piece	an nu al

Write six sentences containing these phrases.

## 9, 10

Swede	Dane	Dutch	Scotch
Chi nese	Greek	Brit ish	Dan ish
Eng lish	French	I tal ian	Jap an ese
Ca na di an	Mex i can	Rus sian	Nor we gi an

Which of these words may be either nouns or adjectives? Which one is an adjective only? Remember that words derived from the names of places begin with capital letters.

Write sentences containing words derived from *Georgia*, *Kentucky*, *Virginia*, and *Mississippi*.

REVIEW: *wait*, visit, department, *obtain*, *husband*, *human*, *view*, *election*, *clerk*, support.

## 11

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

their	Their house was burned yesterday.
there	What was your business there?
most	Who asked the most questions?
almost	I have my exercise almost finished.
some	They owe me some money.
somewhat	He is somewhat taller than you.

Which of these words are adjectives? which adverbs? What kind of words do adjectives describe? Why would it be wrong to use *their* in the second sentence? *most* in the fourth? *some* in the sixth?

## 12

half	I shall divide it into —.
life	Have you read "The — of the Saints"?
calf	Veal is the flesh of young —.
knife	Which of these — do you prefer?
thief	Beware of —.
shelf	How many — of books are there?
loaf	Get me two — of rye bread.

How do we form the plural of most nouns ending in *f*?

Copy the above sentences, inserting the plurals of the words in the column at the left.

## 13

hymn	choir	an them	prayer
baptism	deacon	re viv al	scrip ture
communion	ser mon	min is ter	mis sion a ry

Of what verb does *baptism* remind you? When is *prayer* pronounced as a word of two syllables?

## 14

The song of nature is forever,  
 Her joyous voices falter never;  
 On hill and valley, near and far,  
 Attendant her musicians are.

From water brook or forest tree  
 For aye comes gentle melody:  
 The very air is music blent  
 A universal instrument.

brook	for ev er	voice	val ley
na ture	mu si cian	for est	in stru ment

Write the above stanzas from dictation.

## 15, 16

scrub (+y)	bag (+age)	trav el (+er)
danger (+ous)	kidnap (+ed)	grin (+ing)
regret (+able)	profit (+eer)	central (+ize)
color (+ing)	occur (+ence)	offer (+ed)
equal (+ed)	skim (+ed)	season (+able)
custom (+er)	acquit (+ing)	remit (+ance)

Write the derivatives which may be formed by adding the suffixes in parentheses to the above words. Explain why you double the final consonant in some and not in others.

**REVIEW:** *does, escape, since, which, length, destroy, daughter, answer, cities, several.*

## 17

family reunion	quite bashful	safety first
a permanent position	familiar sight	telephone exchange
tel e phone	re un ion	fa mil iar

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 18, 19

Washington is the *capital* of the United States.

It is a large city in the District of Columbia.

Have you seen the *Capitol* at Washington?

What is the capital of your state?

capital

Capitol

Washington

Explain the difference in meaning of *capital* and *Capitol*.

**REVIEW:** desire, sometimes, engage, final, surprise, period, addition, employ, property, select.

## 20

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. Our president arrived to-day.
2. When was the annual election?
3. What is the popular newspaper?
4. Those gentlemen came together.
5. Did you search the whole house?
6. Does she still wear that dress?
7. We prefer to buy it in one piece.
8. Would you like to adopt a child?
9. That is a very poor connection.
10. We expect them toward evening.

## 21, 22

en ter tain

pre pare

dif fer ent

in jure

con science

sand wich

ig no rant

guard

mis tle toe

mis tak en

sat is fy

pleas ant

**REVIEW:** convict, command, debate, publish, *term*, *section*, *relative*, progress, entire, *measure*.

## 23

kum quats

per sim mons

gua vas

scup per nongs

can ta loupes

pome gran ates

Make a list of fruits that grow in your vicinity.

## 24, 25

col lards	cu shaws	let tuce	pep pers
egg plants	pump kins	cel er y	o kra
cu cum bers	cau li flow ers	as par a gus	spin ach

Which of the above words do not have a plural form?

REVIEW: *serve, estate, either, effort, due, important, include, allow, position, field.*

## 26, 27

probable (+y)	improve (+ment)	separate (+or)
en tire (+ly)	rejoice (+ing)	wire (+less)
refuse (+al)	fortune (+ate)	active (+ity)
trouble (+some)	style (+ish)	engage (+ment)

Write the derivatives formed by adding the suffixes in parentheses to the above words. Explain why *final e* is dropped in some and not in others.

REVIEW: *ledge, claim, primary, result, appoint, information, whom, arrest, special, action.*

## 28, 29

in whatever manner	motion theater	the whole truth
six per cent interest	new pastor	warm overcoat
man ner	in ter est	mo tion
		the a ter

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 30

edge	wedge	pledge	hedge
lodg ing	fudge	dredge	ledg er
knowl edge	budg et	a bridge	judg ment

What makes these words troublesome to spell?

## 31, 32

The riches of the Commonwealth,  
Are free, strong minds, and hearts of health;  
And more to her than gold or grain,  
The cunning hand and cultured brain.

heart	health	cun ning	brain
rich es	grain	strong	cultured

Write the adjective suggested by *health*; the noun by *cultured*.

REVIEW: *justice*, *gentleman*, *enclose*, *await*, *wonderful*, *direction*, *forward*, *prompt*, *attempt*, *whose*.

## 33, 34

fore noon	vis i tor	stopped	gen er al
eough	re al ize	ed u cate	anx ious
bach e lor	va ri e ty	ac cus tom	per son al

Which are the two hardest words in these lessons? Why?

REVIEW: *statement*, *perhaps*, *written*, *arrange*, *lose*, *neighbor*, *weigh*, *salary*, *machine*, *success*.

## 35, 36

ar gu ment	judg ment
du ly	aw ful
hoe ing	peace a ble

Are these derivatives formed like those in lessons 26 and 27?  
What is meant by "exceptions to the rule"?

Write the derivatives made by adding *ous* to *outrage* and *advantage*.

## 37

ob ject'	pro ceed
quit	halt
fire	charge

Use these words in sentences in which you give commands.

## 38, 39

ga ble	cor nice	raft ers	floors
dor mer	shin gle	pan els	plas ter
man tel	tran som	clap board	mold ing
con crete	chim ney	scant ling	sheath ing

REVIEW: drown, secure, *honor*, *promise*, *wreck*, vessel, *common*, *diamond*, *to-morrow*, consider, *serious*.

## 40

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 25 seconds each)

1. She will probably be at the theater.
2. I was unable to see any improvement.
3. You may proceed with your argument.
4. I object to visitors in the morning.
5. He stopped at my office for a minute.
6. I paid my interest Monday forenoon.
7. Was he prepared for such a judgment?
8. The boat has two different motions.
9. Before we separate, promise me this.
10. Your aunt refused to entertain her.

## 41, 42

Change the following adjectives to adverbs by adding *ly*:

easy	awful	real	heavy
brave	breezy	busy	respectful

## 43, 44

im por tance	rep re sent	con nec tion	im pris on
ge ra ni um	ter ri bly	u su al ly	por tion
bach e lor	fa mil iar	e las tic	neigh bor

Write sentences containing adjectives suggested by *importance* and *terribly*. Write a sentence containing the verb from which *connection* is derived.

## 45

A haze on the far horizon,  
 The infinite tender sky,  
 The ripe rich tufts of the corn fields,  
 And the wild geese circling high,  
 And all over upland and lowland  
 The charm of the goldenrod —  
 Some of us call it autumn,  
 And others call it — God.

WILLIAM H. CARRUTH

ho ri zon		up land	
au tumn	haze	cir cle	in fi nite

Learn the above stanza and write it from dictation.

## 46

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

de cent	Though shabby, her clothes were decent.
de scent	The descent is very steep.
berth	We got a lower berth for to-night.
birth	What is the date of your birth?
ac cept	Did he accept your invitation?
ex cept	We shall not except any one.

Study these words in the dictionary and then write six sentences using them correctly.

## 47

increase of rates	a circular saw	your folks
against the door	electric lights	in my judgment
in crease	a gainst	cir cu lar

Why is *against* likely to be misspelled?

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 48, 49

<b>pro vi sion</b>	<b>ar ti cle</b>	<b>treas ure</b>	<b>sup ply</b>
<b>reg u lar</b>	<b>proj ect</b>	<b>fre quent</b>	<b>be yond</b>
<b>ca reer</b>	<b>rem e dy</b>	<b>hes i tate</b>	<b>gourd</b>

What verb does *provision* suggest? What happens to the sound of its *i* when the ending is added?

## 50, 51

<b>Maine</b>	<b>New York, N. Y.</b>
<b>New Hamp shire, N. H.</b>	<b>New Jer sey, N. J.</b>
<b>Ver mont, Vt.</b>	<b>Del a ware, Del.</b>
<b>Mas sa chu setts, Mass.</b>	<b>Mar y land, Md.</b>
<b>Rhode Is land, R. I.</b>	<b>Penn syl va ni a, Pa.</b>
<b>Con nect i cut, Conn.</b>	<b>Dis trict of Co lum bi a, D. C.</b>

## 52, 53

<b>di rec tor</b>	<b>ac cord ing</b>	<b>course</b>	<b>serv ice</b>
<b>ac ci dent</b>	<b>va nil la</b>	<b>cam er a</b>	<b>trop i cal</b>
<b>pas sen ger</b>	<b>ex pen sive</b>	<b>sev er al</b>	<b>choc o late</b>

Write an adjective suggested by *accident*. Write a verb suggested by *director*.

Which of the above words is one of a pair of homonyms? Write sentences showing the use of both.

## 54, 55

<b>il lus trate</b>	<b>pur pose</b>	<b>fea ture</b>	<b>com plete</b>
<b>ex cel lent</b>	<b>syl la ble</b>	<b>liq uor</b>	<b>pre cious</b>
<b>mes sen ger</b>	<b>threat en</b>	<b>dis guise</b>	<b>squir rel</b>

REVIEW EXERCISE: Write the *ed* and *ing* derivatives of *quarrel*, *occur*, *regret*, *recover*, *prefer*, *offer*, and *travel*.

## 56, 57

clo ver	as ter	this tle	nar cis sus
gen tian	jas mine	jon quil	nas tur tium
smi lax	mis tle toe	cro cus	wis ta ri a

**REVIEW EXERCISE:** Write a rule for adding the suffixes *ed* and *es* to words like *envy*, *reply*, and *vary*.

## 58, 59

modern education	the total amount	enough cloth
Christmas vacation	official report	alter my skirt
ed u ca tion	Christ mas	to tal

of fi cial

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 60

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. The ancient Normans were a great folk.
2. Don't think that the purpose of education.
3. Did he supply all the articles I shall need?
4. According to your son, the news is official.
5. Of course I am against an increase in price.
6. Of how much importance is his service to us?
7. We do not like the manners of your director.
8. Did you represent it as a complete success?
9. Has he made provision for the new features?
10. His circular letter cannot injure us much.

## 61, 62

at ten tion	cen tu ry	ar rive	dif fer ence
cash ier	pi geon	rid i cule	pho to graph
re li gion	slouch y	priv i lege	im pa tient

Write sentences containing the derivative of *arrive* ending in *al* and of *ridicule* ending in *ous*.

## 63, 64

small pox	ma la ri a	can cer	ty phoid
con sump tion	car bun cle	ab scess	pa ral y sis
diph the ri a	in flu en za	bron chi tis	pneu mo nia

Copy these words, drawing lines beneath the letters which make each word hard to spell.

## 65

So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business; but to these we must add frugality if we would make our industry more certainly successful.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

cer tain		busi ness	
in dus try	suc cess ful	fru gal i ty	at ten tion

How many syllables has *business*? Find in the dictionary the verb from which *attention* is derived.

## 66, 67

dis trib ute	men tion	nei ther	mar riage
in stru ment	lunch eon	vic to ry	bril liant
friend ship	en gin eer	av er age	un der wear

*Neither* is a conjunction. Look in the dictionary and see how this is indicated.

## 68

hers	Hers is much the best work.
ours	We will not exchange ours anyway.
its	Its color is much richer.
yours	Yours ought to be prettier.
theirs	Have you tasted theirs?

Write five sentences containing the above words.

## 69

## A CHRISTMAS GREETING

Sending you love is like returning the ore to the mine,  
 Wishing you joy is wishing you to remain yourself,  
 Sending you gifts of remembrance enriches my store,  
 Sending my heart is remitting a gift that you have long possessed.

ore	re main	en rich	re mit ting
joy	your self	pos sess	re mem brance

From what verb is *remembrance* derived? Notice that it loses a syllable in the derivation, in order to make the pronunciation easier.

## 70, 71

con ven tion	ef fect	af fair	pos si ble
gas o line	whisk ers	naugh ty	wor sted
anx ious ly	cy clone	pro gram	ac cus tom

When do words ending in a consonant double it in forming derivatives? Write the *ed* and *ing* derivatives of *accustom*.

## 72, 73

prof it	deb it	cred it	cou pon
dis count	rem nant	sam ple	bar gain
state ment	i tem ize	pat tern	ac count
de liv er y	dam aged	man a ger	sales man

Write a list of other words which one can hear used in stores.

## 74

without doubt	in various ways	cannot accept
local newspaper	Carnegie library	anybody else's
doubt	lo cal	va ri ous
		ac cept

In the expression *anybody else's* which word is in the possessive form?  
 Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 75, 76

as sist	con di tion	be lieve	pleas ant
dwarf	mourn ing	cap size	hy gi en ic
con science	at tor ney	grad u al	co coa nut

Copy the words of more than one syllable and place the accent marks. Look in the dictionary and see whether you are right.

Write nouns suggested by *assist*, *pleasant*, and *hygienic*.

## 77, 78

tor rid	e qui nox	pole	for eign
frig id	e qua tor	zone	al ti tude
par al lel	lat i tude	sur face	prod ucts
min er als	con ti nent	isth mus	lon gi tude
com merce	me rid i an	plat eau	tem per ate

Which are the two hardest words in these lessons? Why?

Copy the words of more than one syllable and place the accent marks.

## 79

Prune thou thy words, thy thoughts control,  
 That o'er thee swell and throng;  
 They will condense within thy soul,  
 And change to purpose strong.

CARDINAL NEWMAN

prune	throng	soul	swell
con trol	con dense	pur pose	thoughts

Write the stanza from dictation.

Add *ing* and *ed* to *control*. State the rule you followed.

## 80

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. Is it possible that you do not believe his story? 2. I do not doubt that he will accept the offer. 3. Their marriage will take place Wednesday. 4. Neither he nor I will be mentioned in the report. 5. What is your connection with the business? 6. Do be certain to bring her to his attention. 7. The first convention was held a century ago. 8. Don't you think they are pleasant affairs? 9. They will arrive in no condition to assist. 10. We shall distribute them in various ways.

## 81, 82

o pin ion	con ven ient	dis tin guish
bil ious	lan guage	bril liant
per suade	pe cul iar	lan guid

Notice that each word contains the consonant sound of *y* or *w*.

## 83

ought to behave	in his absence	a real barbecue
a reasonable price	foreign markets	considerable expense
ought	ab sence	for eign
		ex pense

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 84, 85

bou quel	rough	gen ius	re gion
gran deur	al ways	bis cuit	cro quel
rasp ber ry	de scend	cus tard	let tuce
plen te ous	pa ja mas	am a teur	ca tarrh

Copy these words and underline the part of each which makes it troublesome to spell.

## 86, 87

wit ness	sum mon	ac ci dent	re al ly
fur ni ture	wor ried	talk a tive	ep i dem ic
com mis.sion	em broid er y	con ta gious	coun ter feit

What part of speech is *really*? Find in the dictionary the meaning of *real*.

## 88, 89

ster il ize	thigh	ar ter y	veins
skel e ton	kid ney	mus cles	stom ach
ab do men	sa li va	di ges tion	bac te ri a

Write *abdomen* and *digestion* and indicate the accent.

## 90, 91

It is only shallow-minded pretenders who either make distinguished origin or obscure origin a matter of personal merit. Taunting and scoffing at the humble condition of early life affect nobody in America but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished by public rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition.

## DANIEL WEBSTER

pub lic	a shamed	or i gin	ob scure
fool ish	con di tion	in dulge	per son al
e nough	suf fi cient	re buke	gen er al ly

What is the second vowel in *origin*? How many syllables has *generally*?

## 92

par tic u lar	gov ern ment	guess	vic tim
choc o late	dec o rate	dis as ter	text book
junc tion	prac ti cal	spe cial	fo li age

## 93

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

stopped	We stopped over between trains.
stayed	John stayed in the city last night.
af fect	Will it affect his hearing?
ef fect	What will be the effect of it?
sus pect	I suspect he is a thief.
sus pi cion	Who is under suspicion?

Look in the dictionary for the meaning of these six words. Why would it be wrong to use *suspicion* in the fifth sentence? Write six sentences containing the above words.

## 94, 95

The world had all gone wrong that day  
 And, tired and in despair,  
 Discouraged with the ways of life,  
 I sank into my chair.

A soft caress fell on my cheek,  
 My hands were thrust apart,  
 And two big, sympathizing eyes  
 Gazed down into my heart.

I had a friend; what cared I now  
 For fifty worlds? I knew  
 One heart was anxious when I grieved —  
 My dog's heart, loyal, true.

loy al	ca ress	grieve	thrust
de spair	anx ious	sym pa thize	dis cour age

Write nouns suggested by *loyal* and *anxious*.

## 96, 97

sys tem	there fore	de cide	wheth er
a gainst	in quire	cush ion	be quest
tru ly	them selves	trop ic	a mong
whol ly	your selves	trop i cal	a mongst

Why is *truly* a word which is often misspelled?

Copy these words in a column and indicate the part of speech to which each of them belongs, as the dictionary does.

## 98, 99

iced tea	ice cream	baked halibut
apricot pie	oyster stew	peach preserve
roast mutton	raisin bread	country sausage
stewed rhubarb	pure cane sirup	waffles and honey
beaten biscuit	ginger pudding	fresh buttermilk

Write a list of other articles which we might order at a restaurant and be sure to spell the words correctly.

## 100

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. We have no particulars yet as to the accident.
2. In my opinion you ought to summon him to appear.
3. I guess it really does not make any difference.
4. In the absence of our witness I cannot proceed.
5. What were your total expenses last February?
6. They cannot decide on any system of government.
7. Will it be convenient for you to act for my aunt?
8. It is not easy to distinguish foreign articles.
9. He will decide to-night whether to imprison us.
10. In general I prefer to illustrate my own books.

## 101, 102

<b>ar range ment</b>	<b>be gin ning</b>	<b>un for tu nate</b>
<b>mis sion a ry</b>	<b>grad u al ly</b>	<b>un hap py</b>
<b>per son al ly</b>	<b>dan ger ous</b>	<b>un com fort á ble</b>
<b>skill ful ly</b>	<b>ac com pa nist</b>	<b>un sat is fac to ry</b>

Each of these words consists of a smaller word with one or more syllables placed before or after it. What are such words called? When the syllable is placed after the smaller word, what is it called? When it is placed before the word it is called a **prefix**. What prefix do you find in the above lists? What does it mean?

## 103, 104

<b>fur ther</b>	<b>vol ume</b>	<b>es ti mate</b>	<b>re cent</b>
<b>vi cious</b>	<b>sieve</b>	<b>at trac tion</b>	<b>ef fi cient</b>
<b>ad mis sion</b>	<b>sep a rate</b>	<b>val en tine</b>	<b>bil liards</b>

Does *sieve* conform to the jingle for spelling words which contain *ei* and *ie*?

## 105, 106

<b>crates</b>	<b>culls</b>	<b>buy ers</b>	<b>clas si fy</b>
<b>auc tion</b>	<b>ex press</b>	<b>can ner y</b>	<b>mar ket ing</b>
<b>re turns</b>	<b>con tract ed</b>	<b>re frig er a tor</b>	<b>com mis sion</b>

If you live in a truck-growing region, write a composition telling how the vegetables or fruits are marketed.

## 107, 108

<b>tai lor</b>	<b>drug gist</b>	<b>flo rist</b>	<b>law yer</b>
<b>mer chant</b>	<b>mu si cian</b>	<b>plumb er</b>	<b>mil li ner</b>
<b>phy si cian</b>	<b>cler gy man</b>	<b>jan i tor</b>	<b>book keep er</b>

Write a list of other occupations.

## 109, 110

con' tent	con tent'	con' vict	con vict'
trans' fer	trans fer'	ref' use	re fuse'
con' test	con test'	sur' vey	sur vey'
ex' port	ex port'	es' cort	es cort'
reb' el	re bel'	sub' ject	sub ject'
tor' meat	tor ment'	in' sult	in sult'

Which of these words are nouns? Which are verbs? How can we always distinguish between such words? Write sentences containing the above words and be sure to read them correctly.

## 111, 112

con cern	en ti tle	re fer	ear li est
awk ward	com mun ion	par tial	be hav ior
sum ma ry	res tau rant	grav el	con tin ue

Write the derivatives formed by adding the suffixes *ed*, *ence*, *ee*, and *ing* to *refer*. How does the addition of *ence* and *ee* affect the syllabication and accent?

## 113, 114

What sacrifices are you willing to make to attain your ambition? Are you willing to forego the hundred and one little desires that you have been accustomed to gratify? How much criticism, misunderstanding, abuse, can you stand? If you are willing to pay the price for the thing your ambition calls for, no matter how forbidding your environment, how discouraging your outlook, or what obstacles bar the way, you will reach your goal.

ORISON SWETT MARDEN

goal	am bi tion	ob sta cle	a buse
out look	dis cour age	ac cus tom	at tain
grat i fy	en vi ron ment	sac ri fice	crit i cism

## 115

annual conference	the final scene	poor material
moral conduct	an ivory mirror	a woolen shawl
an nu al	con fer ence	scene

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 116, 117

meant	col o nies	oc cu py	de vel op
i ci cle	cel lu loid	non sense	re sem ble
col li sion	el e va tor	ap pe tite	mag a zine

Write the derivatives made by adding *ed* and *ing* to *occupy*, *develop*, and *resemble*.

## 118, 119

ar ni ca	ac id	cam phor	gly cer in
cap sules	vas e line	al co hol	am mo ni a
cal o mel	med i cine	qui nine	tooth brush

Write a list of other articles which are sold at drug stores.

## 120

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. You will be entitled to all the treasure found.
2. Did a local concern secure the whole contract?
3. How many volumes do they estimate it will take?
4. She was the victim of an unfortunate accident.
5. I do not like the arrangement of your material.
6. Were they the earliest to develop colonies?
7. Did you refer to the recent church conference?
8. I will, therefore, refuse to pay that interest.
9. Don't go before the beginning of the picture.
10. I meant that uncle would expect us to occupy it.

## 121, 122

nation al	or gan ize	as sure	fi nal ly
res i dence	wea ry	does n't	o be di ent
mys te ri ous	spir it	scrip ture	mis chie vous

Write the noun from which *mysterious* is derived. Write the derivative made by adding *some* to *weary*.

## 123, 124

re lief	re ceive	dif fi cul ty	mere
mem o ry	else where	vin e gar	salm on
as sem bly	cem e ter y	in dus tri ous	gen er ous

Explain the spelling of *relief* and *receive*. Which of the above words is a compound? Which are derivatives?

## 125

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive so to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan — to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

peace	a chieve	to ward	wound
char i ty	or phans	na tion	wid ow

Write sentences containing *peace* and its homonym.

## 126

a heated discussion	unusual height	really good	
yours sincerely	large majority	has been seen	
dis cus sion	sin cere ly	height	ma jor i ty

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 127, 128

Mis sou ri, Mo.	In di an a, Ind.
Il li nois, Ill.	Kan sas, Kans.
Mich i gan, Mich.	Wis con sin, Wis.
Min ne so ta, Minn.	Ne bras ka, Nebr.
O kla ho ma, Okla.	Col o ra do, Colo.

## 129, 130

di vide	nec es sa ry	a gree ment	sug gest
poi soned	par a graph	de ceit ful	rec ol lect
beau ti ful	ad ver tise ment	an a lyze	cus tom er

Write the noun suggested by *divide*. Write a word ending in *able* which is closely related to *agreement*.

## 131, 132

al tar	rab bi	choir	cu rate
bish op	ves try	rec tor	lit a ny
pul pit	pas tor	bap tize	chris ten
hym nal	im mer sion	Chris tian	par son age

## 133, 134

sen ate	prac ti cal	ses sion	sec re ta ry
post man	com plaint	post pone	ex pen sive
de ter mine	here af ter	tel e gram	some bod y

## 135, 136

ath let ic	re ceipt	cit i zen	dis ap point
bach e lor	prop er ty	cer tain ly	con duc tor
in ter rupt	oth er wise	con nec tion	di am e ter

Show by sentences the difference between *receipt* and a word frequently confused with it.

## 137

yours cordially	the real issue	excellent references
a large auditorium	roller skating	an elaborate affair
<b>cor dia l ly</b>	<b>is sue</b>	<b>ref er ence</b>
		<b>e lab o rate</b>

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 138, 139

cross-eyed	kiln-dried	ready-made
first-class	bow-legged	half-price
feeble-minded	broken-hearted	moth-eaten
horse-radish	old-fashioned	high-spirited

What kind of words are these? How do they differ from most compound words?

## 140

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. She has finally been made national secretary.
2. Will a majority vote of the senate be necessary?
3. We suggest a further discussion of the matter.
4. I sincerely hope you will not be disappointed.
5. On receipt of this, send a copy of the agreement.
6. I assure you it was a relief to receive that news.
7. Our citizens ought to make an annual issue of it.
8. This year it was not practical to organize one.
9. I gave an elaborate party for our athletic club.
10. Was my height the real cause of the difficulty?

## 141, 142

<b>e mer gen cy</b>	<b>im pos si ble</b>	<b>in vi ta tion</b>	<b>as so ci ate</b>
mag nif i cent	af fec tion ate	scen er y	fa vor ite
trou ble some	phy si ol o gy	re un ion	cease less

Explain the derivation of *invitation*. What change in accent took place? How did it affect the sound of one of the vowels?

## 143, 144

Let us in simple thrift and economy make our homes independent. Let us in frugal industry make them self-sustaining. In sacrifice and denial let us keep them free from debt. Let us make them homes of refinement, in which we shall teach our daughters that modesty and patience and gentleness are the charms of woman. Let us make them cradles of liberty, and teach our sons that an honest conscience is every man's first political law.

HENRY W. GRADY

thrift	charms	daugh ter	debt
hon est	fru gal	e con o my	pa tience
lib er ty	sac ri fice	re fine ment	in dus try
mod es ty	con science	in de pend ent	gen tle ness

Write the following words and beside each write an adjective closely related: *conscience, economy, patience.*

## 145

political parties	an upright career	a real bargain
automobile accident	evidence of guilt	welcome guest
po lit i cal	ca reer	au to mo bile

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 146, 147

com mit tee	prin ci ple	de ci sion	al lege
sep a ra tor	hol i day	e lec tric	af firm
de light ful	va ca tion	at trac tive	li cense
un pleas ant	sym pa thize	a gree a ble	mon u ment

Write verbs suggested by *separator* and *decision*. Write the noun from which *sympathize* is derived.

## 148, 149

January	gar net	July	ru by
February	am e thyst	August	sar do nyx
March	blood stone	September	sap phire
April	di a mond	October	o pal
May	em er ald	November	to paz
June	ag ate	December	tur quoise

The gem mentioned after each of the months is known as the birthstone of those born in that month. How many of these gems do you know when you see them?

## 150

es pe cial ly	ap pre ci ate	in ves ti gate
sol diers	cous in	sev er al

Study each of these words carefully and be prepared to point out its difficulty.

## 151

pre lim i na ry	ex am i na tion	cir cum stance
de sign	heirs	gen er al

Explain the derivation of *examination*. Write five other words which are derived from verbs in the same manner.

## 152

a noble character	principal witness	an extreme position
false testimony	can't go alone	a sound principle
char ac ter	tes ti mo ny	prin ci pal

How do *principal* and its homonym differ in meaning? Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 153

com bi na tion	or gan i za tion	rec om mend
type writ ing	ste nog ra pher	ex hi bi tion

What is the difference between primary and secondary accent? How does the dictionary show it? Copy the above words, marking the accented syllables.

## 154

pub li ca tion	con sid er a tion	im me di ate
rai sin	tact	re cit al

heav i ly

Explain the derivation and spelling of *heavily* and *recital*.

## 155, 156

I saac	El ea nor	Au gus ta	Eu gene
Cath er ine	Dor o thy	Ben ja min	Mi chael
Jo seph ine	Al ex an der	Na than a el	Bar ba ra

## 157

as so ci a tion	re spect ful ly	ap pli ca tion
con ceal	cap i tal	re gion

jus tice

Write the words from which *association* and *application* are derived.

Show by sentences that you understand how *capital* differs in meaning from *Capitol*.

## 158

re spon si ble	cel e bra tion	ex pe ri ence
be hav ior	no tice	ex plo sion

lux u ri ous

Explain the derivation and spelling of *behavior*, *explosion*, and *luxurious*.

## 159

## EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY MISUSED

each other	Use <i>each other</i> in referring to two;
one another	<i>one another</i> to more than two.
well informed	<i>Posted</i> should not come after <i>well</i> .
became ill	<i>Ill</i> must not be used after <i>took</i> .
years old	We are not <i>years of age</i> .
first two	There are never <i>two first</i> things.

Write six sentences using the above phrases correctly.

## 160

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 30 seconds each)

1. We received an invitation to the celebration.
2. They recommend a political career for your son.
3. It is impossible to believe any such evidence.
4. Our committee will ask an immediate decision.
5. I went to the scene of the wreck in my automobile.
6. Mention her as a reference in your application.
7. My principal states she is responsible for it.
8. I respectfully ask you to investigate his acts.
9. Did the association effect a new organization?
10. I stood a preliminary examination last session.
11. I see it is a mere combination of circumstances.
12. I especially desire to divide their testimony.
13. I appreciate his position in such an emergency.
14. Can you associate me with a principle like that?
15. The character of the publication is too extreme.
16. Does she allege that we are without experience?
17. Did they give any consideration to my degrees?
18. We shall welcome you all cordially to our city.

## SEVENTH YEAR

### 1

What we need is boys and girls and men and women who realize their highest all round possibilities; who transform whatever they touch and give it a new color, a new shape, a new grace; who see the beauty and poetry in common everyday things and know how to create it.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

touch	re al ize	col or	po et ry
cre ate	pos si bil i ty	beau ty	high est

REVIEW: importance, degree, connection, represent, president, imprison, forenoon, combination, wear, entertain.

### 2, 3

wives	so los	wolves	av e nues
breth ren	guess es	to ma toes	cat a logues
vic to ries	gen tle men	in dus tries	com mit tees

Look in the dictionary and see how *brothers* and *brethren* differ as to meaning.

Write the singular form of each of these nouns.

### 4

ban tams	brah mas
co chins	Hou dans
leg horns	Mi nor cas
Wy an dottes	Dor kings

Notice that four of the words in this lesson begin with capital letters.

## 5

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

tour	Where did you go on your wedding tour?
tow er	I saw the famous Tower of London.
steel	That is a poor grade of steel.
steal	Thou shalt not steal.
can vas	How do you like my white canvas shoes?
can vass	Who will canvass the square?
coun cil	He is a member of the town council.
coun sel	Father always gives wise counsel.

Look up the meaning of these words in the dictionary and then write sentences using them correctly.

REVIEW: visitor, publication, toward, adopt, prepare, illustrate, different, object, provision, according.

## 6, 7

pam phlet	cow ard	weap on	prob a bly
u su al ly	te di ous	de ci sion	ab sence
<i>nec es sa ry</i>	<i>pa vil ion</i>	<i>sep a rate</i>	ac ci dent

How many syllables has *tedious*? Pronounce each syllable distinctly. Each of the italicized words has a danger spot. What is it?

REVIEW: attention, education, director, purpose, together, convention, increase, manner, feature, article.

## 8

Carnegie library	Union Depot	police station
county courhouse	telephone exchange	public square
li bra ry	tel e phone	pub lic

Write sentences containing the above phrases.

## 9, 10

can teen	gassed	dug out	sec tor
bil let ed	med al	hel met	slack er
gre nade	chap lain	cen sored	bay o net
ex plo sive	am bu lance	ad ju tant	trench es

## 11

Aire dale	poo dle	ter ri er	col lie
mas tiff	hound	span iel	point er

## 12

no tice a ble	man age a ble	ad van ta geous
out ra geous	peace a ble	change a ble

Copy these words and underline the suffix in each. What kind of vowel precedes the suffix? Why is it not dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel?

REVIEW: service, injure, effect, distribute, general, against, complete, search, treasure, popular.

## 13

## WE SEEK FOR BEAUTY

We seek for beauty on the height afar;  
 But on the earth it glimmers all the while;  
 'Tis in the garden where the roses are;  
 'Tis in the glory of a mother's smile.

We seek for God in every distant place;  
 But lo, beside us He forever stands;  
 We meet Him guised as sunlight face to face;  
 We touch Him when we take a brother's hand.

where	beau ty	height	earth
gar den	dis tant	for ev er	touch

## 14, 15

skill ful ly	struc ture	char i ty	traf fic
our selves	fi nance	lec ture	sub urbs
bi cy cle	op po site	re ceipts	re sign

**REVIEW:** Christmas, interest, stopped, motion, theater, improvement, century, total, mention, arrive.

## 16

## TROUBLESONE EXPRESSIONS

been <i>in</i> New York	Do not use "at" for "in."
cut in <i>halves</i>	Why may we not say "half"?
<i>besides</i> you	Show how "beside" changes the meaning.
between you and <i>me</i>	Why would "I" be incorrect?
as if he <i>were</i>	Remember to use "were," not "was."
angry <i>with</i>	We get angry "with," not "at."
different <i>from</i>	Never use "than" after "different."

## 17

piers	har bor	ves sels	com merce
freight	steam ship	for eign	pas sen ger

## 18, 19

poul try	ma rine	yacht	va lise
sar dines	sand wich	dom i noes	pa tron
mys ter y	bun ga low	ex hausted	ki mo no

Many words in common use have been borrowed from the languages of other nations. Those in which *i* sounds like *long e*, have come from the French language. Pronounce the above words carefully and find three which come from that language.

**REVIEW:** supply, assist, difference, examination, particular, affair, course, neither, local, marriage.

## 20

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. I trust you brought an extra dress. 2. He stood almost beside me at drill. 3. Why did both of you enter the army? 4. Those children do not understand. 5. I might begin to collect tickets. 6. Is it true that she took your money? 7. Fix the contract any way you wish. 8. He bought and paid for both of them. 9. That deal has been off for a month. 10. When will he return to his office? 11. Please charge it to my account. 12. He says that I was born on a steamer. 13. I was unable to change the picture. 14. Shall we be in sight of mountains? 15. Few members of her class have died. 16. Some woman stole my pretty chain. 17. Much less wire goes with that case. 18. His aunt is not ready to build yet. 19. How did he teach you to hold a file? 20. I will write you about all great events.

## 21

magnolia blossoms	victrola concert	commission merchant
Spanish moss	watermelon patch	modern residence
mag no li a	vic tro la	res i dence

com mis sion

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 22

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

be tween	You may sit between Helen and Alice.
a mong	He lost his way among the trees.
prin ci ple	Explain the principle of long division.
prin ci pal	Who is the principal of your school?
pe ti tion	Did you sign that petition?
par ti tion	Can that partition be moved?

Write sentences containing the above words.

## 23, 24

an gle	cir cle	par al lel	sphere
square	el lipse	di am e ter	py ra mid
ob lique	cy lin der	hor i zon tal	di ag o nal

What sound has *que* in *oblique*? Words ending in this sound have come from the French language. Give other words containing it.

REVIEW: further, doubt, condition, government, opinion, believe, system, possible, piece, certain.

## 25, 26

scen er y	en roll	sched ule	com pan ion
an y where	de vel op	des ti tute	im pa tient
sig na ture	cran ber ry	re cep tion	ten e ment

What is the prefix in *impatient*? How does the meaning of *impatient* differ from that of *patient*? What causes this change?

Write the words from which *scenery* and *reception* are derived.

REVIEW: witness, investigate, therefore, pleasant, guess, circular, argument, volume, organize, summon.

## 27

Dem o crat	Ma son	Elk
Odd Fel low	Re pub li can	Pyth i an

Remember that names of religious denominations, secret societies, and political parties always begin with capital letters.

## 28, 29

baste	bi as	gore	plait
fac ing	fi ber	sel vase	fab ric
pat tern	twill	cos tume	de sign
in ser tion	bleached	mer cer ized	tex tiles

## 30

The red old hills of Georgia !  
 So bold, and bare, and bleak —  
 Their memory fills my spirit  
 With thoughts I cannot speak.  
 They have no robe of verdure,  
 Stript naked to the blast ;  
 And yet of all the varied earth,  
 I love them best at last.

HENRY ROOTES JACKSON

bleak	na ked	spir it	stript
ver dure	mem ory	va ried	thought

What sound has the *d* in *verdure*? Look in the dictionary and see how this sound is indicated.

REVIEW: official, victim, estimate, accident, invitation, accept, impossible, concern, associate, automobile.

## 31

Jersey	Guernsey	Holstein	Ayrshire
Devon	Polled Durham	Hereford	Polled Angus

Try to find out where each of these breeds of cattle originated. Which of them are kept in your neighborhood?

## 32, 33

a gree	se lect	pre fer	re mit
trav el	con ve y	en roll	oc cu py
plague	de vel op	in trude	pur sue

Write the *ed* and *ing* derivatives of these words and then classify them according to the rules they follow.

## 34

daughter-in-law	mother-in-law	sister-in-law
daughters-in-law	mothers-in-law	sisters-in-law
daughter-in-law's	mother-in-law's	sister-in-law's

Write sentences containing these words.

REVIEW: various, decide, entitle, political, national, recent, business, refer, ought, absence.

## 35, 36

pi an o	vi o lin	cor net	gui tar
trom bone	cym bals	pic co lo	man do lin
tam bou rine	u ku le le	vi o lon cel lo	clar i net

REVIEW: conference, really, celebration, folks, meant, earliest, whether, distinguish, consideration, colonies.

## 37

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

max i mum	What is its maximum speed?
min i mum	The minimum price is \$750.
root	That tooth has only one root.
route	I prefer the Illinois Central route.
em ploy er	What is the name of your employer?
em ploy ee	How many employees have they?

Write sentences using each of the above words correctly.

## 38, 39

pre cious	in stall	ful fill	hos pi tal
cam paign	cul ture	so cia ble	fa vor ite
con tin ue	oc ca sion	priv i lege	pe cu liar

REVIEW: assure, relief, occupy, probably, foreign, expense, responsible, beginning, application, difficulty.

## 40

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. In her heart she knew she was sorry. 2. We were sure he would speak again. 3. Does the railroad follow the lake? 4. How did you omit Miss White's name? 5. Who informed her about my income? 6. We built the new bridge in April. 7. I captured it while you were gone. 8. All except you shall suffer for it. 9. I wrote as soon as he had recovered. 10. In the past he has refused to vote. 11. How did a doctor happen to be there? 12. They must also provide a teacher. 13. He has driven my uncle to the jail. 14. I am afraid I have begun to tire you. 15. Is that a real person in the center? 16. Did you learn that in your history? 17. Can they not offer something else? 18. Does she need a copy of those rules? 19. Our state fair is held in November. 20. I do not expect to hear the subject.

## 41

steam laundry	insurance policy	final edition
manual training	military discipline	cordial reception
in sur ance	mil i ta ry	e di tion

cor dial
----------

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 42

East er	Good Fri day	Ar mi stice Day
Hal low een	La bor Day	New Year's Day
Ar bor Day	Mar di gras	Thanks giv ing Day

Do you know when each of these holidays comes?

REVIEW: scene, finally, develop, circumstance, issue, material, suggest, mere, senate, receive.

## 43

The most tremendous word in the English language is the short yet mighty word "No." It has been the pivot on which innumerable destinies have turned for this world and the next. Spoken at the right moment, it has saved multitudes from disgrace and ruin.

THEODORE CUYLER

mighty	ruin	disgrace	pivot
multitude	treacherous	innumerable	despicable

What part of speech is *mighty*? How is it formed? Write ten similar words.

## 44

charming	sachet	crochet	charade
moustache	maidenly	chaperson	chauffeur

Look in the dictionary for the pronunciation of these words. From what language do they come?

REVIEW: respectfully, agreement, unfortunate, majority, elaborate, citizen, necessary, divide, principal, testimony.

## 45, 46

here to	assistant	contrary	definite
calendaring	established	athletic	domination
resentful	mosquitos	sarcastic	enrollment

REVIEW EXERCISE: Write the plural forms of the following words: *gulf, thief, chief, proof, half, wolf, knife*.

## 47, 48

acid	promptly	whose	yourself
toward	although	instal	solemn
desertute	companion	wherefore	consider

How does the dictionary indicate the parts of speech? Copy these words and show to what part of speech each belongs.

49

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

sta tion a ry	What is a stationary engine?
sta tion er y	I want that box of stationery.
ob ser va tion	Nothing escapes his observation.
ob serv ance	A strict observance of rules is demanded.
re spect ful ly	She spoke respectfully to the lady.
re spec tive ly	My children are six and nine respectively.

Write sentences using these words correctly.

50, 51

prac tice	pa ja mas	lei sure	zeal ous
bul le tin	dif fer ence	sat is fy	pov er ty
shrink age	can ta loupe	ex per i ment	ex po sure

52, 53

sa teen	cal i co	kha ki	pon gee
cam bric	chif fon	chal lis	can vas
cre tonne	ging ham	or gan die	wor sted
crin o line	mus lin	mo hair	per cale

54, 55

The sleeping fox catches no poultry.  
 Diligence is the mother of good luck.  
 One to-day is worth two to-morrows.  
 'Tis hard for an empty bag to stand upright.  
 Early to bed and early to rise,  
 Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

health y	to-day	up right	emp ty
poul try	wealth y	dil i gence	to-mor row

## 56, 57

gen u ine	i de a	vic to ry	al mond
a pron	of ten	Feb ru a ry	i vo ry
par ent	per haps	ju ve nile	di a mond
hy gi ene	ap pa ra tus	as par a gus	pump kin

Look in the dictionary for the pronunciation of these words. Copy them and indicate the danger spot in each of them by underlining.

## 58, 59

tongue	al lege	vic tim	nui sance
fem i nine	sim i lar	jew el ry	par al lel
em bar rass	nec es sa ry	com mer cial	pa ral y sis

How many *r*'s and *l*'s occur in *parallel*? *c*'s in *necessary*? *r*'s in *embarrass*?

REVIEW: cordially, character, separate; immediate, convenient, receipt, preliminary, disappoint.

## 60

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. I always inspected it in the evening.
2. We heard that he gave them a dollar.
3. How can you prove that the check is good?
4. I thought you at least would come.
5. He can use eight pairs in October.
6. Do they wonder why I carry it thus?
7. His death was reason enough for it.
8. The judge himself questioned her.
9. Nor do I feel as young as yesterday.
10. I did not intend to press his suit.
11. Do we need to study the fifth cause?
12. It has been in court for two years.
13. Among them there are a dozen sizes.
14. You do not act as though you mean it.
15. Plan to pay your taxes in December.
16. The second number should be forty.
17. Would you not rather be his friend?
18. What is the matter with your chief?
19. Trust in God brings much comfort.
20. The fire broke out in the back shed.

## 61, 62

a pleasant journey	cotton sheeting	the average weight
russet shoes	linen duster	a serious epidemic
ep i dem ic	rus set	lin en
		av er age

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

REVIEW: discussion, arrangement, reference, evidence, experience, session, secretary, association, career, height.

## 63, 64

con fer ence	na tion al	con cern	im prove ment
au to mo bile	ma jor i ty	pro vi sion	con ven tion
news pa per	there fore	il lus trate	ar ti fi cial

Why does not *conference* contain two *r*'s? Write two similar derivatives.

REVIEW: especially, annual, committee, decision, principle, judgment, recommend, allege.

## 65, 66

guard	re lay	coach	goal
foul	um pire	med al	er ror
in ning	mas cot	pen nant	tack le
ref er ee	fum ble	grid i ron	spec ta tors

Write an account of some athletic contest you have attended, using as many of the above words as you can.

REVIEW: organization, emergency, appreciate, sincerely, athletic, extreme, practical, proceed, ready.

## 67

ar gu ment	judg ment	whol ly
a bridg ment	ac knowl edg ment	tru ly

Why are these words likely to be misspelled?

## 68

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

a cute	He is suffering with acute indigestion.
chron ic	Chronic rheumatism is a serious disease.
foul	That was a foul play.
fowl	Pullets and cockerels are young fowls.
stat ue	Where is the Statue of Liberty?
stat ute	Have you a copy of the Mississippi statute?

Write sentences using these words correctly.

## 69

The busy world shoves angrily aside  
 The man who stands with arms akimbo  
 Until some occasion tells him what to do.  
 He who waits to have his task marked out  
 Shall die, and leave life's errand unfulfilled.

bus y	world	shove	task
oc ca sion	er rand	un til	ful fill

Write an adverb derived from *busy* and explain the spelling.

## 70, 71

gas o line	clutch	en am el	cy lin der
chas sis	li cense	bat ter y	mag ne to
road ster	mo tor	ex haust	blow-out
ig ni tion	muf fler	car bu ret or	wind shield

## 72

a trained nurse	bought on credit	a delta plantation
quinine capsules	grapevine swing	middling cotton
qui nine	plan ta tion	mid dling

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 73, 74

il le gal	il leg i ble	im po lite
in cor rect	im ma ture	in com plete
im par tial	in dis creet	in def i nite
in ac cu rate	im mov a ble	ir re spon si ble

What are the prefixes in these words? What effect have they on the meaning of the words to which they are prefixed? The dictionary shows that the prefix to all of them is really *in*. In many derivatives the *n* is changed so that the words may be pronounced more easily.

## 75

Land of the South — imperial land! —  
 Then here's a health to thee, —  
 Long as thy mountain barriers stand,  
 May'st thou be blessed'and free.  
 May dark dissension's banner ne'er  
 Wave o'er thy fertile loam! —  
 But should it come, there's one will die,  
 To save his native home!

ALEXANDER BEAUFORT MEEK

loam	na tive	ban ner	fer tile
health	dis sen sion	im pe ri al	bar ri er

## 76, 77

ra vine	gos pel	in stinct	sweat er
ad journ	har mo ny	grad u ate	su pe ri or
sol i ta ry	tend en cy	ad ver tise	sig na ture

## 78, 79

jas mine	jon quil	sal vi a	nar cis sus
a za le a	ver be na	spi ræ a	hon ey suck le
car na tion	mi gnon ette	hy dran ge a	chrys an the mum

## 80

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. I have no objection to the weather.
2. We have retired from public life.
3. Is he proper company for your son?
4. The royal police remained on duty.
5. We elected him mayor in January.
6. Did you go aboard my boat Thursday?
7. It was done by the whole district.
8. Do not fail to appear as usual.
9. He was struck while getting out of his car.
10. He requested me to make an address.
11. It will be a pleasure to visit you.
12. A fourth of the population voted.
13. That fact proves we enjoy liberty.
14. None can slide farther than they.
15. He waited in front of the station.
16. Will you direct us to the entrance?
17. I shall spend it during vacation.
18. Why did they throw that board over there?
19. Why did you select Richard to do it?
20. Rates will be raised in September.

## 81

B/L	bill of lading	f.o.b.	free on board
C.O.D.	cash on delivery	%	in care of
Cr.	credit	Dr.	debit
Mdse. merchandise			

Explain the use of each of these abbreviations.

## 82, 83

switch	ca boose	sig nal	road bed
mile age	cul vert	cross ties	bal last
junc tion	Pull man	cin ders	cou pling
col li sion	con duc tor	di vi sion	lim it ed

Explain the derivation of *collision* and *division*. What is peculiar about the spelling of *mileage*?

## 84

ideal weather	attorney-at-law	choir practice
quail on toast	the presiding elder	local conditions
at tor ney	i de al	con di tion

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 85, 86

ex it	cal en dar	per se cute	Pa cific
rec ti fy	ig no ra mus	sub urbs	mil i ta ry
sub scribe	mem o ran dum	ve loc i pede	pen in su la

Another language which has given us many words is the Latin.  
All of the above words come from that language.

## 87

## WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

likely to succeed	<i>Likely</i> means "possibility";
liable for damages	<i>liable</i> , "responsibility."
but what	Do not use <i>that</i> for <i>what</i> .
previously to	Be careful not to omit the <i>ly</i>
not nearly so large as }	in expressions like these.
this sort of	Why cannot <i>these</i> be used for <i>this</i> ?

Study these expressions carefully and then write sentences showing that you can use them correctly.

## 88, 89

guilt y	mu se um	anx ious	def i cit
rev e nue	ex po sure	cam e ra	mu ti late
de ceit ful	ad e noids	se cu ri ty	quo ta tion

Which of these words are derivatives? Explain their derivation and spelling.

## 90

## OPPORTUNITY

Master of human destinies am I !  
 Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait.  
 Cities and fields I walk ; I penetrate  
 Deserts and seas remote, and passing by  
 Hovel and mart and palace — soon or late  
 I knock unbidden once at every gate !

JOHN JAMES INGALLS

hu man	knock	pal ace	re mote
for tune	cit ies	des ert	des ti ny

Write sentences showing that you understand how *des'ert*, *desert'*, and *dessert'* differ as to meaning.

## 91, 92

farm er	ed i tor	ac tor	ed u ca tor
sail or	phy si cian	con trac tor	cash ier
e lec tri cian	ac count ant	auc tion eer	plumb er

Give the suffix in each of the above words. What does it mean?

## 93

fre' quent	fre quent'	con' flict	con flict'
con' trast	con trast'	com' press	com press'
prog' ress	pro gress'	trans' fer	trans fer'

What is the difference between the two words of each pair? Write sentences containing all twelve so as to show that you understand their meaning.

## 94, 95

con gen ial	des pond ent	ac com plish	rec og nize
mis sion a ry	priv i lege	a gree a ble	dread ful ly
u nan i mous	suf fi cient	rec i ta tion	sub sti tute

## 96

mahogany bureau	college graduate	severe drought
walnut chiffonier	a false rumor	negro tenants
ma hog a ny	ru mor	ten ant

col lege

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 97, 98

ad vise	dis guise	re vise	de vise
sur prise	su per vise	sur mise	de spise
crit i cize	ad ver tise	chas tise	com prise
com pro mise	mer chan dise	ex er cise	en ter prise

Many derivatives are hard to spell because they contain a suffix which resembles closely some other suffix. Some of them are those ending in *ise* and *ize*. If we learn the above words it will be safe to spell any others with *ize*, for these are the only common ones containing the suffix *ise*.

## 99

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

al ley	Did you ever see such a dirty alley?
al ly	At one time Russia was our ally.
course	You are pursuing the wrong course.
coarse	Coarse food is good for people.
e lect	The people elect the governor.
ap point	The governor appoints many officials.
prophe sy	Who can prophesy events?
prophe cy	Did you believe the prophecy?

These words are often confused. Be sure that you know their meaning and then write sentences in which they are correctly used.

## 100

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. We are not quite through with you yet.
2. I will attend to everything Tuesday.
3. The result was both awful and sudden.
4. They must restrain him from such acts.
5. You are my husband's personal guest.
6. How many does the department employ?
7. Are there four figures in the answer?
8. Her daughter was worth a lot of money.
9. Your navy truly was a great surprise.
10. How does the family regard his reply?
11. What kind of justice do you call that?
12. Several gentlemen made complaints.
13. That is a perfect engine in your auto.
14. Let the property itself pay the loss.
15. How did she obtain that information?
16. There are many beautiful women here.
17. What cities does the empire contain?
18. He always carried it so as to be ready.
19. What kind of tables can you repair?
20. We saw the importance of a statement.

## 101, 102

hatred	enemy	war
innocent	grief	sickness

Find an opposite for each of the above words. A word which means the opposite of another word is called an **antonym**.

Write the antonyms of *former*, *bind*, *wholesale*, *theory*, *forward*, and *exterior*.

## 103, 104

zinc	i ron	on yx	quartz
nick el	pum ice	mar ble	am ber
gran ite	as phalt	cop per	car bon
as bes tos	graph ite	gyp sum	lime stone

## 105

Live for something, have a purpose,  
 And that purpose keep in view;  
 Drifting like a helpless vessel,  
 Thou canst ne'er to life be true.  
 Half the wrecks that strew life's ocean,  
 If some star had been their guide,  
 Might have long been riding safely —  
 But they drifted with the tide.

guide	pur pose	wreck	strew
ves sel	some thing	view	o cean

## 106

a courteous child	celluloid comb	physiology lesson
difficult question	mod er ate	a complete atlas
cour te ous	at las	phys i ol o gy

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 107, 108

hal i but	sal si fy	al lege	a gainst
<i>per sim mon</i>	<i>com man dant</i>	year ling	pro file
ab do men	di ges tion	am a teur	<i>pre mi er</i>

Look in the dictionary for the pronunciation of these words. Copy the italicized words and indicate the accented syllable. Why are those words often mispronounced?

## 109, 110

a dopt	bus y	hon or	prom ise
pre pare	se cure	pre fer	pro vi sion
il lus trate	ob ject	dif fer ent	pub li ca tion

**REVIEW EXERCISE:** Write the derivatives made by adding *ed* and *ing* to *die, shoe, lie, dye, hoe, and tie*.

## 111

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

lose	How did you happen to lose it?
loose	Turn that man loose at once.
pres i dent	Who is president of the company?
prec e dent	I based my decision on that precedent.
de cent	Every one should lead a decent life.
de scent	The descent is quite steep.

Write sentences using all of these words correctly.

## 112, 113

heif er	si lo	fod der	ster ile
fer tile	fal low	trac tor	har row
en si lage	mead ow	ma nure	al fal fa
thresh ing	home stead	or chard	fer tiлиз er

REVIEW EXERCISE: Write homonyms of the following words: *wait, raze, rain, bin, wood, peace, seen, sent, two, bow, ate.*

## 114, 115

fea ture	al ready	man ner	di rec tor
ed u ca tion	com mon	at ten tion	to geth er
ac cord ing	in crease	di a mond	con ven tion

Write sentences showing how *already* and *all ready* differ in meaning.

## 116, 117

ech o	ache	stom ach	sched ule
an chor	cha os	chem i cal	or ches tra
chron ic	me chan ic	tech ni cal	mon arch y

Another language which has given us many words is the Greek. All of the above words come from it. What sound do you find in each of them?

## 118, 119

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

se cure	com fort	du ty	pre serve
sac ri fice	ob li ga tion	kind ness	ha bit u al ly

Explain the derivation of *obligation*. Which other of these words permits of a similar derivative?

## 120

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. Was the amount of your fortune known? 2. Did he not beg you not to try to escape? 3. How many convicts are in that prison?
4. I remember well their famous debate. 5. I shall stay here until my boat sails. 6. He nearly lost his life in the flight. 7. Does her father travel for that firm?
8. Many arrests were made on Saturday. 9. How long did Joseph serve the president? 10. I suppose you desire a more rapid one. 11. Which newspaper made the statement? 12. Did they favor his election as clerk? 13. I am obliged to leave at five o'clock. 14. We had only one question in addition. 15. Is the entire factory running again? 16. Sometimes we think you are not human. 17. What is the connection between them? 18. They have had some terrible troubles. 19. The present effort is our final one. 20. It has been a long time since I saw him.

## 121

wholesome food	meant to behave	cotton sheeting
a pleasant journey	prayer meeting	a religious service
whole some	re li gious	pleas ant
		meant

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 122

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

far ther

*Farther* means "greater distance";

fur ther

*further* means "additional."

mad

One who is *mad* is insane; use

an gry

*angry* if you mean "cross with."

pur pose

*Purpose* is another word for "intend";

pro pose

*propose* means "submit for consideration."

Write sentences using these words correctly.

## 123

ar ti cle

search

in jure

ef fect

com plete

serv ice

treas ure

con sid er

dis trib ute

gen er al

to-mor row

pop u lar

Write the derivative of *service* which ends in *able*, and explain its spelling. How is the derivative of *injure* which ends in *ous* formed?

## 124, 125

ex pert'

ex' pert

con tent'

con' tent

fre quent'

fre' quent

mi nute'

min' ute

ten' der

tend' er

in side'

in' side

re fuse'

ref' use

in val' id

in' va lid

pre ce' dent

prec' e dent

con vert'

con' vert

pro test'

pro' test

ex tract'

ex' tract

Why do not the two words of each pair have the same meaning? Illustrate the difference of meaning with sentences.

## 126, 127

hom i ny

lye

ab surd

im plic it

pre mi um

ref uge

do na tion

con fi dence

dy na mite

car nage

char i ty

di lem ma

## 128, 129

for eign	type	ar ti cle	so ci e ty
re port er	col umn	i tal ics	sit u a tion
pub lish er	e di tion	ed i to ri al	sub scrib er
position wanted		recent arrivals	market reports

## 130, 131

purse	check	style	trunk
ho tel	va lise	um brel la	tax i cab
pack ag es	nov el ty	de liv er y	dis count
mes sen ger	ap prov al	fash ion a ble	lunch eon
a stylish wrap		silk hosiery	real bargains

Write an imaginary account of a shopping trip and use in it as many of the above words as possible.

## 132

In every flower that blooms around,  
Some pleasing emblem we may trace;  
Young love is in the myrtle found,  
And memory in the pansy's grace.  
Peace in the olive branch we see,  
Hope in the half-shut iris glows;  
In the bright laurel, victory,  
And lovely woman in the rose.

wom an	pan sy	ol ive	i ris
myr tle	ev er y	lau rel	vic to ry
em blem	mem o ry	love ly	pleas ing

Write the names of ten other flowers and be sure to spell them correctly. In your neighborhood which is the first flower to appear in the spring? the last in the fall?

## 133, 134

Christ mas	in ter est	of ten	stopped
te di ous	cen tu ry	mo tion	the a ter
au di ence	ben e fit	bul le tin	op po nent
rapid improvement	little difference	severe	examination

How many syllables has *tedious*? Which syllable of *opponent* has the accent? Write the *ed* and *ing* derivatives of *benefit* and explain their spelling.

## 135

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

sole	He hurt the sole of his foot.
soul	Every soul was saved.
cur rant	Have you any currant bushes?
cur rent	Here are the current magazines.
an gle	The two roads make a right angle.
an gel	She is to play the part of an angel.
af fect	How does quinine affect you?
ef fect	The effect of such things is bad.

The words in these pairs are often confused. Be sure you know their meaning and then write sentences in which they are used correctly.

## 136, 137

be lieve	af fair	course	nei ther
sys tem	doubt	mar riage	se ri ous
lei sure	o pin ion	so cia ble	pe cul iar
par tic u lar	nui sance	con di tion	gov ern ment

Do *leisure* and *neither* conform to the rule for *ei* and *ie*? What makes each of the underlined words troublesome?

## 138, 139

bis cuits	co coa	su gar	rai sins
spa ghet ti	mo las ses	ce re als	vin e gar
choc o late	ker o sene	va nil la	mac a ro ni
baking powder		canned goods	graham flour

How many *l*'s has *vanilla*? Always pronounce carefully the first syllable of *kerosene* and *molasses*.

## 140

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. Did he attempt to publish the letter? 2. By whose direction was this written? 3. How soon can he arrange to destroy it?
4. They may imprison him for his action. 5. I await some important information. 6. Who will represent your section now? 7. We mean to declare the position open. 8. I cannot allow you to hold such views. 9. One of her relatives was in the crowd. 10. There is a large ledge in that field.
11. Whom did the mayor appoint as his clerk? 12. Was that included in the man's estate? 13. I will forward his claim to my uncle. 14. Will you not be more prompt next time? 15. Did he command you to pay their taxes?
16. What progress has that measure made? 17. Perhaps she is in his private office. 18. When is their special train due here?
19. Next term we hope to be in high school. 20. Either my daughter or I will meet you.

## 141

league of nations	keg of nails	cough medicine
treaty of peace	domestic science	arid country
league	sci ence	ar id

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 142, 143

See whether you can spell all of these words:

any	heifer	library	until
receive	separate	shield	truly
busily	grammar	enough	wholly
believe	calendar	several	February

## 144, 145

dy na mo	pa tron	al co hol	tor ture
jus ti fy	con tin ue	in stall	oc ca sion
hos pi tal	re verse	oc cu pant	es sen tial

Write the derivative formed by adding the suffix *able* to *justify*, *ible* to *reverse*, *ment* to *install*, and *ing* to *continue*. Explain the spelling.

## 146

law suit	Try to avoid —.
mer chant man	We now have plenty of —.
man-of-war	How many — has Italy?
step child	He had three —.
sis ter-in-law	Your — have arrived.
for get-me-not	Do you like —?

The plural of a compound word is usually formed by pluralizing its more important part. Copy the above sentences, inserting in each the plural of the word in the column at the left.

## 147, 148

pos si ble	too	guess	wit ness
there fore	piece	cer tain	ar gu ment
in ves ti gate	pleas ant	pam phlet	vol ume

Which of these words is a compound? Which is a derivative? Explain the spelling of each.

## 149, 150

or gan ize	sum mon	ac cept	vic tim
es ti mate	ac ci dent	con cern	va ri ous
in vi ta tion	im pos si ble	of fi cial	au to mo bile

Explain the derivation of *invitation*. In the same way write the derivatives of *organize* and *estimate*.

## 151, 152

mea sles	pleu ri sy	ma la ria
pel la gra	dys pep si a	di ar rhe a
bron chi tis	diph the ri a	dys en ter y
neu ral gi a	pneu mo ni a	tu ber cu lo sis
rheu ma tism	ap pen di ci tis	whoop ing cough

## 153

Associate with men of good quality if you esteem your reputation. It's better to be alone than in bad company.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

it's	qual i ty	es team	its
a lone	rep u ta tion	as so ci ate	com pa ny

Show by sentences that you know the difference in meaning between *its* and *it's*. Write five sentences containing words similar to *its*.

## 154, 155

de cide	en ti tle	po lit i cal	re cent
na tion al	busi ness	re fer	ab sence
con fer ence	Wednes day	re al ly	folks

Why is not the final consonant of *refer* doubled in forming the derivative ending in *ence*?

**156, 157**

a wireless message	ideal weather	furniture dealer
funeral procession	a false rumor	summer vacation
i de al	pro ces sion	fur ni ture
		ru mor

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

**158, 159**

punc tu al	cor re spond	co logne	mil li ner
vas e line	ro guish	tro phy	vac ci nate
di a logue	ve ran da	sou ve nir	com plex ion

Copy these words, arranging them in groups according to the syllables accented.

**160****DICTATION REVIEW**

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. It is a region of famous mountains.
2. That was the primary cause of the war.
3. There is nothing wonderful about him.
4. Perhaps they inclosed it in the letter.
5. What did they desire for themselves?
6. We at once engaged two rooms for them.
7. What was the length of that railroad?
8. Is not Mrs. White called Madam White?
9. I asked him although I did not like to.
10. I shall send a clerk instead of my son.
11. It is hard for him to support himself.
12. For how long a period is the contract?
13. We hope to get our degrees next month.
14. In what connection did he speak of it?
15. Don't attempt to remember the dates.

## EIGHTH YEAR

### 1

#### A MESSAGE FROM A GREAT ENGLISHMAN

I tell you, earnestly, you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable, nay, letter by letter. . . . A well-educated gentleman may not know many languages, may not be able to speak any but his own, may have read very few books; but whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces, he pronounces rightly.

Let the accent of words be watched, and closely; let their meaning be watched more closely still.

JOHN RUSKIN

hab it	your self	pre cise ly	lan guage
as sur ing	syl la ble	right ly	in tense ly
ear nest ly	gen tle man	ed u cat ed	pro nounce

Read Ruskin's message several times and think about everything he says. Then close the book and in your own words write what one must do to learn to use words correctly.

### 2

beautiful suburbs	average height	almost done
bitter almond	a gingham apron	all right
al mond	av er age	height
		sub urbs

What letter is silent in *almond*? How does the composition of "all right" differ from *almost*?

Write sentences containing the above phrases.

## 3, 4

cor dial ly	al lege	de ci sion	an nu al
judg ment	pro ceed	prac ti cal	ex treme
rec om mend	Feb ru a ry	com mit tee	sep a rate

With what letter does the first syllable of *judgment* end? How many *c*'s has *recommend*? What three double-letters are found in *committee*?

Write *separate* twice so as to form a cross; thus

s
e
p
separate
r
a
t
e

Could this have been done in any other way without breaking the syllables? Why?

## 5, 6

ta ma le	op er a	yacht	cal i co
cal en dar	Sab bath	cen sus	for eign
sou ve nir	phy si cian	a sy lum	moc ca sin

Look in the dictionary for the pronunciation and meaning of *tamale* and *souvenir*.

## 7, 8

route	deer	plane	grate
pare	idol	knight	sole
reign	fool	straight	fare
bur y	scene	can vas	berth

Use these words in sentences. What is the homonym of each?

## 9, 10

sher iff	vi cious	pac i fy	sim i lar
im ag ine	a gainst	fes ti val	there fore
wrong ly	our selves	no where	un der neath

How does the dictionary indicate nouns? verbs? pronouns? adjectives? adverbs? prepositions? conjunctions? Copy the above words and show what part of speech each of them is. May any of them be one part of speech in one usage and another part in another usage?

## 11, 12

bomb	rogue	ko dak	pis tol
draught	pee vish	hor ror	in dorse
ca tarrh	def i nite	be siege	re li a ble

What is the rule for *ei* and *ie*? Explain the derivation of *reliable* and *peevish*. Which are the four hardest words in these lessons? Why?

## 13, 14

prin ci ple	for eign	re ceipt	meant
ref er ence	ev i dence	ses sion	ath let ic
wheth er	char ac ter	as sume	de vel op

With what word is it easy to confuse *principle*? How do the two words differ as to spelling? meaning? How many silent letters has *receipt*? Are *weather* and *whether* homonyms?

## 15, 16

ju ry	lease	lien	tri al
ar rest	mort gage	plain tiff	coun sel
in dict ment	cod i cil	af fi da vit	at tor ney

From what language do we obtain most of our legal terms?

## 17, 18

especially	disappoint	discussion	testimony
convenient	experience	necessary	Wednesday
immediate	preliminary	emergency	responsible

You must learn to see the syllables in words even though they are not syllabicated. These lessons afford an excellent test of your ability to do this. Copy the above words indicating the syllabication with vertical lines. Then compare with the dictionary.

## 19

I have often been asked to define the true secret of success. It is thrift in all its phases, and principally thrift as applied to saving. A young man may have many friends, but he will find none so steadfast, so constant, so ready to respond to his wants, so capable of pushing him ahead, as a little leather-covered book with the name of a bank on its cover. Saving is the first great principle of all successes. If it were possible to inject the quality of saving into every boy, we should have a great many more real men. SIR THOMAS LIPTON

se cret	thrift	phase	ca pa ble
suc cess	re spond	qual i ty	stead fast

Write in your own words what this quotation from Sir Thomas Lipton's writings teaches. Tell whether you agree with it.

## 20

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. Do his sons appreciate such music?
2. I am secretary of the association.
3. We need a new relief organization.
4. They don't like that arrangement.
5. We are sure he was sincerely sorry.
6. She was at the height of her career.
7. How many principals were present?
8. We suggest you reach an agreement.
9. Did he finally divide his material?
10. Avoid a too elaborate beginning.

## 21, 22

used	tear	weak	threw
break	can't	cough	pear
laugh	col lar	dai ly	dough
seems	hav ing	grease	ly ing
nine ty	e nough	mov ing	clothes

Be prepared to explain why these words are likely to be misspelled. Define the six likely to be confused with other words.

Write sentences containing the above words used correctly.

## 23

previously to	but what
agreeably to	been at church
not nearly so large	liable for damages

Here are six expressions frequently misused. Notice carefully the part of each in bold type, for that is the danger spot. Write sentences containing these expressions.

## 24, 25

nei ther	pe can	o a sis	par ent
pat ron ize	to ma to	ei ther	ju ve nile
qui nine	gas o line	wound	al ter nate

By looking up these words in the dictionary you will find that they may be pronounced in more than one way. The first pronunciation indicated is the one preferred and it is the only pronunciation that we should use.

## 26, 27

cit i zen	re ceive	mere	scene
ma jor i ty	sen ate	is sue	oc cu py
dif fi cul ty	ex pense	prob a bly	col o nies

Why should *receive* never bother you? How many syllables has *probably*?

## 28

France	China	Denmark	Italy
Japan	Greece	Virginia	Canada
Georgia	England	Mississippi	Ireland

Write sentences containing derivatives of these words meaning *one who comes from*. Be sure you know how to pronounce the new words.

## 29, 30

a gree	de fer	trav el	pur sue
re mit	trans fer	in trude	ed it
de lay	a ban don	oc cu py	ac quit
ral ly	re lieve	e quip	re new

Copy these words in a column, and opposite each write the *ed* and *ing* derivatives. Two of the words have derivatives ending in *able*, *ance*, *ment*, and *er*. Write these derivatives. Be prepared to explain the spelling of all the new words you have written.

## 31, 32

The kind of a man for you and for me !  
 He faces the world unflinchingly,  
 And smites, as long as the wrong resists,  
 With a knuckled faith and force like fists :  
 He lives the life he is preaching of,  
 And loves where most is the need of love.

He strikes straight out for the Right — and he  
 Is the kind of a man for you and me.

straight	flinch	world	faith
knuck le	re sist	preach	wrong
preach	loves	right	strikes

Learn this stanza and write it from dictation.

## 33, 34

ver y	best	worst	dear est
love li est	nev er	sweet est	al ways
re fer	busi ness	folks	en ti tle
ear li est	dis tin guish	ought	re al ly
ab sence	cel e bra tion	min ute	con fer ence

Why is the final *r* of *confere* not doubled before adding *nce*? How many vowels has the first syllable of *business*? What effect has accent on the meaning of *minute*? How many syllables has *really*?

## 35

## DICTATION REVIEW

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. I respectfully invite you to leave.
2. He has made an unfortunate choice.
3. Must I tell all the circumstances?
4. They have a volume of applications.
5. The consideration was not enough.
6. We shall organize a new concern.
7. It is impossible for me to be there.
8. I have decided to buy an automobile.
9. We cannot accept that invitation.
10. Talk it over with your associates.

## 36

## WORDS FREQUENTLY CONFUSED

pro ceed	Proceed with your work now.
pre cede	The band will precede the soldiers.
ap point ee	Jones is an appointee of the governor.
nom i nee	Who was the Democratic nominee?
ma jor i ty	Wilson did not secure a majority vote.
plu ral i ty	He had a large plurality, however.

Be sure that you know how *majority* and *plurality* differ in meaning; also *nominee* and *appointee*. Write sentences using all six words correctly.

## 37, 38

loose	laid	col or	it's
mak ing	care ful	sug ar	lead
all right	guide	writ ing	dy ing
al to geth er	meat	de ceive	choose

Which five of these words might easily be confused with others?

## 39

bond	checks	vault	ex change
cou pon	dis count	sur plus	bal ance
div i dend	cur ren cy	in ter est	in dorse
state ment	ac cept ance	di rec tors	col lat er al

What is the difference between *dividend* and *interest*? *capital* and *surplus*? *currency* and *money*?

## 40, 41

re cent	va ri ous	vic tim	of fi cial
na tion al	ac ci dent	sum mon	guess
po lit i cal	es ti mate	ar gu ment	cir cu lar

Explain the derivation of *various*. What is peculiar about the spelling of *argument*? Point out the danger spots in *guess*, *circular*, *recent*, and *summon*.

## 42, 43

Columbia, S. C.	Atlanta, Ga.	St. Louis, Mo.
Detroit, Mich.	Chicago, Ill.	Newark, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Washington, D. C.	Knoxville, Tenn.
New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	New Orleans, La.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	Baltimore, Md.
San Francisco, Cal.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Minneapolis, Minn.

## 44

"Heigho," yawned one day King Francis,  
 "Distance all value enhances !  
 When a man's busy, why, leisure  
 Strikes him as wonderful pleasure :  
 'Faith, and at leisure once is he ?  
 Straightway he wants to be busy."

ROBERT BROWNING

lei sure	yawn	dis tance	val ue
en hance	bus y	pleas ure	won der ful

Does *leisure* conform to the rule for *ei* and *ie*? What happens to *full* when used as a suffix? How do we spell the *ing* and *able* derivatives of *value*? *manage*?

## 45

sewing machine	special train	isn't ready
storage warehouse	delicious flavor	enormous sawmill
sew ing	spe cial	de li cious
		ware house

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 46, 47

too	cer tain	sys tem	doubt
piece	wit ness	be lieve	fur ther
o pin ion	there fore	con di tion	nei ther
pleas ant	pos si ble	se ri ous	mar riage

Be prepared to explain why these words are likely to be misspelled.

## 48

dé but	ca fé	dé bris	mat i née
chauf feur	neg li gée	con som mé	pro té gé

Write sentences containing these words.

To THE TEACHER. Explain to the children that this mark (') over some of the *e*'s shows that the letter is sounded like long *a*.

## 49, 50

de pos it	tro phy	lit er a ry	sir loin
con science	re li a ble	ef fi cient	cam er a
e con o my	dread ful	sug ges tion	awk ward
can ta loupe	tend en cy	en roll ment	di a logue

Write the derivative of *economy* made by adding the suffix *ical*. How are the accent and syllabication affected?

## 51, 52

We shall never be successful over the dangers that confront us; we shall never achieve true greatness, nor reach the lofty ideal which the founders and preservers of our mighty Federal Republic have set before us, unless we are Americans in heart and soul, in spirit and purpose, keenly alive to the responsibility implied in the very name of American, and proud beyond measure of the glorious privilege of bearing it.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

soul	keen ly	fed er al	a chieve
im plied	meas ure	re pub lic	priv i lege
i de al	con front	suc cess ful	glo ri ous

Which of these words has a homonym? Write sentences showing the use of both words. How many *i*'s has *privilege*? How many *e*'s?

## 53

## DICTATION TEST

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. The government will investigate.
2. Of course they will not mention it.
3. She often played at that theater.
4. Will there be a local examination?
5. Does it arrive on a particular day?
6. How much did the total supply cost?
7. Have you noticed any improvement?
8. I should prefer to-morrow forenoon.
9. Such affairs did not happen then.
10. May we assist you to distribute them?

**54, 55**

de crease	a venge	ig no rant
di min ish	re venge	il lit er ate
de scrip tion	ca lam i ty	a bil i ty
ex pla na tion	mis for tune	ca pac i ty

Two or more words which have about the same meaning are called **synonyms**. When the dictionary has the abbreviation *syn.* after the definitions of a word, this indicates that the words following it are synonyms. Many synonyms cannot be used interchangeably, for usage has decreed to each a particular shade of meaning.

Look in the dictionary and find the exact meaning of each synonym in the above pairs. Then write a sentence using it correctly.

**56, 57**

tor pe do	sa li ent	bar racks	con voy
am bu lance	hos pi tal	can teen	bri gade
sub ma rine	ar mi stice	re cruits	fur lough
de stroy er	head quar ters	can ton ment	re serves

**58, 59**

lathe	chis el	mor tise	ten on
bev el	proj ect	rab bet	mi ter
pat tern	trac ing	gauge	dove tail
shel lac	join er y	cab i net	di men sion

Be sure that you know the meaning of the above words.

**60, 61**

cen tu ry	mo tion	stopped	in ter est
search	pop u lar	Christ mas	treas ure
com plete	a gainst	con sid er	gen er al
in jure	fea ture	ar ti cle	man ner

Be prepared to point out the danger spot in each of these words.

## 62, 63

One may be guilty of falsehood in many ways. He may lie by telling a half-truth, omitting circumstances essential to the fidelity of the narrative. He may lie by a shrug of the shoulders, by a gesture, by a deceitful silence, or by palming off in class as his own production the fruit of another's brain; for the essence of a falsehood consists in the intention to deceive.

CARDINAL GIBBONS

shrug	es sence	si lence	guilt y
ges ture	de ceit ful	shoul ders	es sen tial
con sists	palm ing	o mit ting	nar ra tive
in ten tion	cir cum stance	pro duc tion	false hood

Write the paragraph from dictation.

## 64

## DICTATION TEST

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. The convention was a great success.
2. The effect of it is already evident.
3. What salary is paid the director?
4. It is my purpose to increase wages.
5. Did you promise to entertain them?
6. Please give very close attention.
7. She has a common school education.
8. How long was John in the service?
9. I am sorry to lose them as neighbors.
10. Was he drowned when the vessel sank?

## 65, 66

al fal fa	heif er	shote	dai ry
cul ti vate	spray ing	sub soil	trac tor
ter rac ing	fer ti liz er	ir ri gate	thresh ing
boll wee vil	barbed wire	milch cow	

What word is easily confounded with *dairy*? Why?

## 67, 68

## HOW TO BEGIN A LETTER

Dear Sir :

My dear Sir :

Dear Madam :

Gentlemen :

Dear Mrs. Browne :

Ladies :

Dear Aunt :

Dear Doctor :

There are many ways to begin a letter, depending upon the writer's degree of familiarity with the person addressed. Tell when you would use each of the above salutations.

## 69, 70

di a mond	ob ject	il lus trate	bus y
to geth er	pro vi sion	ma chine	wreck
ac cord ing	dif fer ent	them selves	pre pare
com bi na tion	Sat ur day	won der ful	av e nue

Which of these words double the consonant at the end of the first syllable? How many syllables has *diamond*? Be sure to sound each syllable and then you will not be likely to misspell this word. Which word do you recognize as coming from the French language?

## 71

rose to welcome	the poor widow	ate the sandwiches
-----------------	----------------	--------------------

continue your work	felt my pulse	returned the book
--------------------	---------------	-------------------

Many expressions such as those above are misused by the inclusion of unnecessary words, especially prepositions. Avoid the use of *up* after *rise*, *eat*, etc.; *of* after *feel*, *taste*, *smell*, etc.; and *on* after *continue*. Also be careful not to repeat the same idea in different words, as "widow woman" and "returned back" (the prefix *re* means "back").

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 72-76

AN ALPHABET TEST<sup>1</sup>

visitor	deficit	harass	umbrella
earn	attorney	quite	balance
police	need	trouble	conceive
subtle	picnicking	onions	restrain
grieve	idle	jury	feeble
minute	weird	youth	level
zebra	kernel	several	oxygen
dollar	allege	humorous	wagon
library	yours	every	sure
height	crowd	gather	rough

## 76

Know'st thou that balmy Southern land,  
By myrtle crowned, by zephyrs fanned,  
Where verdant hills and forests grand

Smile 'neath an azure dome?  
'Tis there the stars shed softer beams  
As if to bless the woods and streams;  
'Tis there I wander in my dreams,  
Far — far from home.

SAMUEL MINTURN PECK

az ure	wan der	'tis	for est
balm y	south ern	myr tle	crowned

Explain '*tis* and '*neath*. In what kind of literature are we likely to find many such words?

<sup>1</sup> To THE TEACHER. Have the pupils copy these words on small slips of paper of uniform size. When all are ready for the test, give the command, "Arrange alphabetically." As each pupil finishes, he should stand. Emphasis should be put equally on speed and accuracy. By dividing the class into two teams and charging a point for every five seconds consumed, much interest can be aroused.

## 77

## HOW TO CLOSE A LETTER

Very truly yours	Cordially yours
Yours truly	Your sincere friend
Lovingly yours	Your affectionate niece

Tell when you would use each of the above phrases.

## 78, 79

weigh	their	to ward	wear
hon or	a dopt	im pris on	writ ten
se cure	per haps	pub li ca tion	at tempt
ar range	state ment	in for ma tion	sup pose

Which of these words might be misspelled because of confusion with a homonym? How many syllables has *perhaps*? *suppose*?

## 80

## DICTATION TEST

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. By whose direction did he publish it? 2. They commanded him to await results. 3. I do not claim that he was a gentleman.
4. Remember that debate next Saturday. 5. Did he have a special class for women? 6. It is important that you include that.
7. Who will represent their president? 8. He made no effort to serve us quickly. 9. Whom did she appoint to the position?
10. How much was all your property worth?

## 81

en tente	en trée	fi an cé	bon bon
con som mé	ren dez vous	bou illon	en core

Look in the dictionary for the pronunciation of these words. Use them in sentences.

## 82, 83

vo ca tion	like ly	par ty	rip
av o ca tion	li a ble	per son	tear
em i grant	splen did	hap pen	pro pos al
im mi grant	ex cel lent	tran spire	prop o si tion

Look in the dictionary and see what words in the above pairs are synonyms. Write sentences showing that you can use them properly.

## 84, 85

jus tice	due	al low	field
for ward	ledge	ei ther	ar rest
pri ma ry	prompt	pres ent	es tate
run ning	ac tion	al though	en close

Write the derivative of *due* made by adding the suffix *ly*, and explain. Show how changing the accent of *present* affects its syllabification and meaning. What are the antonyms of *forward* and *prompt*?

## 86

There are shopmen who might into statesmen have grown,  
 Politicians for handiwork made,  
 Some poets who better in workshops had shone,  
 And mechanics best suited in trade;  
 But when once in harness, however it fit,  
 Buckle down to your work night and day,  
 Secure in the triumph of hand or of wit,  
 If you only keep pegging away.

shop men	tri umph	har ness	states men
pol i ti cian	hand i work	suit	me chan ic
	se cure		work shops

How do *suit* and *suite* differ as to pronunciation and meaning?

## 87, 88

exquisite	nausea	parent	abdomen
precedence	kimono	tedious	kerosene
preventive	vicinity	probably	parliament
ignoramus	aviation	mobilize	comparable

Look in the dictionary for the pronunciation of these words. You will possibly find that you have been mispronouncing some of them. In which one is accent the danger spot? in which syllabication? Notice that *preventive* has only three syllables.

## 89, 90

firm	pri vate	se lect	crowd
fac to ry	meas ure	en tire	re gion
fa mous	rel a tive	sec tion	em ploy
term	con nec tion	con vict	prog ress

Explain how *con' vict* and *convict'* differ as to meaning. Find in the above lists another word in which the moving of the accent changes the meaning.

## 91

re è lect	a èr o plane	pre èmpt
co öp er ate	re èn forced	co ör di nate

What mark do you find over a letter in each of these words? When writing them, be sure to use this mark.

## 92

our first choice	choose partners
equally satisfactory	avoid danger
half an hour	a new victrola

Never place the word *as* after *equally*.

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 93, 94

idea	lament	address	admire
pianist	lamentable	irrevocable	admirable
compare	advertise	discourse	mischief
comparable	advertisement	abdomen	mischievous

Find these words in the dictionary and study their pronunciation. What makes most of them likely to be mispronounced? What effect has adding the ending *able* on the accent and syllabication of *compare*, *lament*, and *admire*? the ending *ment* on the accent of *advertise*?

## 95, 96

fi nal	en gage	cit ies	sail
ad di tion	near ly	pe ri od	re ply
known	sev er al	de-clare	sur-prise
some times	ter ri ble	de sire	o blige

Show by sentences how *sometimes* differs from *sometime*.

## 97

teach	lose	choice	birth	shoots
learn	loose	choose	berth	shots

Use these words in sentences.

## 98

## DICTATION TEST

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. Her daughter did not answer distinctly.
2. Did they destroy all those newspapers?
3. We did not favor your election as mayor.
4. How does the length of the skirt appear?
5. By which window did he effect an escape?
6. I don't regard their support as essential.
7. He is the husband of Mrs. John, our clerk.
8. Have they visited all the departments?
9. It is truly a region of beautiful views.
10. For how long was he sentenced to prison?

## 99

Inequality is the necessary consequence of liberty. The corner stone of American government and of American life is the civil liberty of the individual citizen.

A mer i can	lib er ty	cit i zen
in di vid u al	nec es sa ry	con se quence

**REVIEW EXERCISE:** Be sure that you can spell and pronounce correctly the following words: writing, stopping, staying, traveling, fighting, holding, helping, tying, dyeing, studying, reading, spelling, referring, rolling, supposing, continuing, agreeing. Be prepared to explain the spelling of these derivatives.

## 100

chief	lief	seize	pier
re ceipt	piec es	theirs	weigh
sleight	be lieve	re view	bur ied
coun ter feit	neigh bor	sol dier	nei ther

Explain the use of *ei* and *ie* in these words.

## 101, 102

since	wait	beg	loss
en gine	o'clock	guest	hu man
a mount	ob tain	em pire	for tune
fam i ly	de gree	though	car ried

How does *human* differ in meaning from *humane*? Write the derivative of *beg*, meaning "one who begs," and explain its spelling.

## 103

so far as	provided that
seldom if ever	an up-to-date atlas
Carnegie library	my new encyclopedia

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

## 104

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

beside	May I sit beside you?
besides	No one was there besides us.
consists of	It consists only of sugar and eggs.
consists in	Its value consists in time saved.
differ from	How young girls differ from one another!
differ with	My conclusion differs with yours.

Find in the dictionary how the two expressions in each pair differ as to meaning. Write sentences in which they are used correctly.

## 105

a lum na	How many <i>alumnae</i> has Wellesley College?
a lum nus	They are <i>alumni</i> of Tulane University.
mem o ran dum	Do not lose these <i>memoranda</i> .
pa ren the sis	Avoid too many <i>parentheses</i> .

Most Latin nouns which have become a part of our language form their plurals according to the English rules. A few like those above follow the Latin usage.

Copy the following words and after each write its Latin plural: axis, erratum, terminus, vertebra, crisis, analysis, datum.

## 106, 107

au to	flight	aw ful	don't
spend	en joy	rap id	u su al
com plaint	trav el	re pair	Thurs day
va ca tion	trou ble	en trance	im por tance

Point out what is irregular in the derivation of *awful*. How would you spell the *er* derivative of *travel*? Why?

## 108, 109

## PREFIXES

ad join	ex change	pre fix	sub merge
co here	in ca pa ble	re turn	trans at lan tic
con form	im pos si ble	re as sure	un sat is fied
dis taste ful	ir re spon si ble	sub ma rine	un hap pi ness

*ad* = to*pre* = before*con* = with, together*re* = again, back*dis* = apart, not*sub* = under, below*ex* = out of, from*trans* = across, beyond*in* = not, in*un* = not

Most prefixes are Latin prepositions, and the words formed by adding prefixes to other words are really compound words. Prefixes ending in a consonant sometimes change this consonant so as to conform in sound with the first consonant of the word to which the prefix is joined; thus, *con* becomes *co* in *cohere*, and *in* becomes *im* in *impossible*.

Copy the following words and opposite each one indicate its composition; thus, *affix* equals *ad+fix*: accustom, unlikely, transport, subscribe, emit, divulge, revive, predict, compress, irreparable, illiterate.

## 110, 111

chas sis	muf fler	ex haust
li mou sine	ga rage	tax i cab
mag ne to	cyl in der	chauf feur
ra di a tor	wind shield	car bu ret or
ig ni tion	dif fer en tial	gas o line
road ster	trans mis sion	gen er a tor

Be sure that you know how to pronounce these words and can use them in sentences.

## 112, 113

It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

WOODROW WILSON

peace	ter ri ble	bal ance	con cert
peo ple	gov ern ment	na tion	dis as trou
pre cious	au thor i ty	do min ion	u ni ver sal

Which of these words has a homonym? How is the *able* derivative of *peace* spelled? Why? Look closely at the last letter in the second syllable of *government*.

## 114, 115

raise	struck	un til	whole
tru ly	re quest	friend	po lice
through	mad am	sta tion	board
be tween	dur ing	ad dress	pub lic
get ting	at tend	Tues day	Au gust

Be prepared to point out the danger spot in each of these words.

## 116

the state university	cold storage plant
attend normal school	granulated sugar
secure a patent	crocheted insertion
a business college	embroidered flounce

Write eight sentences containing the above phrases.

## 117

DICTIONARY PRACTICE<sup>1</sup>

connoisseur	exemplary	obligatory
acclimate	vaudeville	ptomaine
jardinier	reconnaissance	surveillance
philanthropist	incomparable	auxiliary
violoncello	defalcate	pellagra
financier	exigencies	halibut

## 118

## DICTATION TEST

(Time: 20 seconds each)

1. We knew your uncle would appear in time. 2. Throw out everything which is personal. 3. You seem to have liberty enough already. 4. Eight of them refused and so went to jail. 5. I am quite sure it is the company's duty. 6. We elect our judges early in September. 7. Is it a fact that they remained aboard? 8. Which is the most direct route to Selma? 9. I am afraid none of you did it correctly. 10. I do not intend to go any farther to-day. 11. Such fine weather ought to be a comfort. 12. Instead he will retire when he is forty.

## 119, 120

par al lel	car riage	sup plies	lev el
gen er al	thor ough	trag e dy	chan nel
Sat ur day	def i nite ly	nec es sa ry	a pol o gy
mar riage	im mense ly	pos si bly	ap proach

Arrange these words in three columns. In one, write those that double the consonant at the end of the first syllable; in the second, those that double the consonant at the end of the second syllable; in the third, those that double no consonant.

<sup>1</sup> Let the recitation be an exercise in careful pronunciation instead of one in spelling.

## 121

## LATIN ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

<i>A.D.</i> ( <i>anno domini</i> ), in the year of our Lord	<i>p.m.</i> ( <i>post meridiem</i> ), after- noon
<i>a.m.</i> ( <i>ante meridian</i> ), in the morning	<i>prox.</i> ( <i>proximo</i> ), of the next month
<i>etc.</i> ( <i>et cetera</i> ), and so forth	<i>ult.</i> ( <i>ultimo</i> ), of the last month
<i>i.e.</i> ( <i>id est</i> ), that is	<i>viz.</i> ( <i>videlicet</i> ), namely
<i>inst.</i> ( <i>instant</i> ), of the present month	<i>vs.</i> ( <i>versus</i> ), against

*Per* is a Latin preposition meaning "by" and should not be used before English words. Say *a day* or "per diem," *a year* or "per annum."

## 122, 123

di am e ter	tick lish	four teen	im ag ine
mus tache	used to	lieu ten ant	ma te ri al
a lu mi num	Feb ru a ry	ex tra	ath let ics
sep a rate	have to	sol emn ly	oc ca sion

Why is *solemnly* likely to be misspelled?

Be careful about the pronunciation of *athletics*.

## 124, 125

shed	slide	na vy	rate
chief	roy al	sec ond	worth
fourth	prop er	sud den	fig ure
con tain	dis trict	ob jec tion	rath er
pleas ure	re strain	pop u la tion	per fect

Are you sure that you can spell these twenty words without making any mistakes?

## 126

Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,  
 Onward through life he goes ;  
 Each morning sees some task begin,  
 Each evening sees it close ;  
 Something attempted, something done,  
 Has earned a night's repose.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

toil	earn	done	attempt
evening	rejoice	through	something

Write the stanza from dictation.

REVIEW: allege, recommend, judgment, principle, decision, committee, annual, especially, disappoint, preliminary.

## 127

missionary society	cough medicine
revival meeting	buy on credit
political rally	lyceum course

Write six sentences containing the above phrases.

REVIEW: receipt, convenient, immediate, February, separate, character, cordially, proceed, practical, extreme.

## 128, 129

tes ti fy	ac quit	bail	dock et
pet it jury	plain tiff	af fi da vit	sher iff
at tor ney	de fend ant	sub poe na	ap peal
man da mus	con sta ble	in dict ment	ev i dence

Be sure that you can pronounce correctly all of these legal words. Look up the meaning of any with which you are not familiar. Write the derivative of *acquit* ending in *al*.

## 130, 131

## SUFFIXES

<i>able, ible, ble</i> — that which may be worthy of	<i>ish</i> — having the quality of resembling
<i>al</i> — the act of, relating to	<i>ity</i> — state or quality of
<i>ance, ence</i> — state of being	<i>ive</i> — one who, that which
<i>ant, ent</i> — one who, that which	<i>less</i> — without
<i>ary</i> — place where, resembling	<i>ly</i> — like, manner of
<i>er, or</i> — one who	<i>ness</i> — state of being, act of
<i>ic, ical</i> — like, pertaining to	<i>ous</i> — full of, disposed to
<i>ion, sion, tion</i> — act of, that which, state of being	<i>some</i> — state of being, place where
	<i>y</i> — place where, quality of

The above suffixes are very common ones in English words. In the appendix (page 135) you will find others and most of them have come from the Latin language. To aid pronunciation the first letter is often changed, and a vowel is sometimes interposed, as in *combination*.

Copy the following words and underline the suffixes: connection, chalky, loveliness, resident, defiance, personal, granary,<sup>1</sup> abruptly, grievous, powerless, respectable, governor, athletic, Spanish, humidity, persuasive, auditor, bothersome.

## 132, 133

anybody	anything	somebody	sometimes
anyhow	nobody	everywhere	something
anyway	everybody	somewhat	nowhere
any one	some one	every one	any place

REVIEW: athletic, sincerely, appreciate, emergency, organization, height, career, association, secretary, session.

<sup>1</sup> Like prefixes, suffixes are often added to Latin stems to form English words. The dictionary will indicate this.

**134, 135**

tu ber cu lo sis	in flu en za	bron chi tis
ap o plex y	pneu mo ni a	pa ral y sis
neu ral gi a	ap pen di ci tis	dys en ter y
pleu ri sy	diph the ri a	ty phoid fe ver

REVIEW: experience, evidence, reference, arrangement, discussion, testimony, principal, divide, necessary, citizen.

**136, 137****A GOOD AMERICAN'S CREED**

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

pa tri ot	un ion	na tion	be lieve
con sent	peo ple	jus tice	es tab lish
sov er eign	for tune	sac ri fice	prin ci ples

Write the creed from memory. Every American should know it.

**138**

news	rich es	pro ceeds	mea sles
as sets	pol i tics	scis sors	e co nom ics

Which of these words are considered singular? which plural?

REVIEW: elaborate, majority, unfortunate, agreement, respectfully, receive, senate, mere, suggest, material.

## 139-142

THE HUNDRED DEMONS<sup>1</sup>

straight †	sugar	truly	enough	wrote †
to-night	shoes	hoarse	said	read †
ache	raise †	piece †	won't	very
cough	whole †	often	week †	none †
again	buy †	break †	half	they
every	through †	easy	instead	coming
early	though	blue †	beginning	much
any	minute	grammar	choose	whether
tired	tear †	laid	knew †	believe
doctor	having	just	says	guess
dear †	making	color	built	busy
among	trouble	hour †	forty	ready
too †	two †	answer	Tuesday	country
wear †	seem †	could	know †	February
Wednesday	lose †	loose †	sure	can't
would †	once	does	heard †	writing
write †	hear †	here †	done †	women
where	always	used	been †	meant
since	some †	friend	many	business
don't	separate	there †	their †	which

<sup>1</sup> TO THE TEACHER. Drill on these words until, if possible, every pupil spells them correctly, in both oral and written tests. Try using them for an old-fashioned spelling match, or if you prefer, divide the class into two well-balanced teams and let the match take the form of a contest. Allow no guessing or "second trials" and insist on quick responses. A game which drags is never interesting.

† In dictating these words for either oral or written spelling, the part of speech or meaning must be stated in order to avoid confusion with homonyms.

## 143, 144

so viet	slack er	try out	mov ie
jit ney	prof it eer	chau tau qua	caf e te ri a
se dan	mid dy blouse	Camp-fire girl	cam ou flage
u ku le le	ques tion naire	Bol she vi ki	self-start er

Try to find out which of these words have come from other languages, and whether any of them are still regarded as foreign words. Be sure that you can pronounce them correctly.

REVIEW: guess, circular, argument, volume, organize, summon, official, victim, estimate, accident.

## 145, 146

Let the American youth never forget that they possess a noble inheritance, bought by the toils and sufferings and blood of their ancestors, and capable, if wisely improved and faithfully guarded, of transmitting to their latest posterity all the substantial blessings of life, the peaceful enjoyment of liberty, property, religion, and independence. . . . It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title. It may nevertheless perish in an hour by the folly or corruption or negligence of its only keepers, THE PEOPLE. Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit, and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them.

JOSEPH STORY

ca pa ble	in her it ance	prop er ty	re li gion
ti tle	per ish	cor rup tion	re ward
neg li gence	vir tue	cit i zen	coun cil
guard	be tray	pub lic	reared

What is the difference between *reared* and *raised*? Which may be used in connection with persons?

## 147, 148

hor ri ble	sur ren der	hand some	o ra tion
nois y	fa mous	tor rid	sim i lar
di min ish	du ra ble	qual i fied	ig no rant
pro voke	ex cel lent	cer tain ly	un like ly

With the aid of a dictionary find synonyms of the above words. Show by sentences that you know how to use both words in the pair.

## 149

Buckeye State	Prairie State	Pelican State
Keystone State	Palmetto State	Nutmeg State
Little Rhody	Lone Star State	Golden State
Empire State	Old Dominion	Hoosier State

Many of the states have nicknames. See whether you can find out for what states the above nicknames are used. Give reasons for each nickname. Do you know the nicknames of any other states?

## 150, 151

true (+ly)	defy (+ing)	sue (+ing)
dye (+ing)	judge (+ment)	mile (+age)
peace (+able)	grieve (+ous)	service (+able)
travel (+ed)	equip (+ed)	acquit (+ed)
bounty (+ous)	beauty (+ful)	benefit (+ing)
occur (+ence)	parallel (+ed)	courage (+ous)
prefer (+ence)	display (+ing)	change (+less)

Write sentences containing the derivatives of the above words formed by adding the suffixes indicated. Be prepared to defend the spelling of each derivative.

**REVIEW:** issue, circumstance, develop, finally, scene, difficulty, application, beginning, responsible, expense, foreign.

## 152, 153

Joel Chandler Harris	Theodore Roosevelt
Robert E. Lee	Charles Dickens
Andrew Carnegie	Abraham Lincoln
Jefferson Davis	Henry W. Grady
John G. Whittier	Henry W. Longfellow

Write ten sentences containing the possessive form of the above names.

## 154, 155

fas ci nate	o pin ion	ar gu ment	an swered
proph e cy	prac ti cal	dou ble	es pe cial
knowl edge	sin cere ly	nine teen	ges ture
ar range ment	al though	con sci ence	se cre cy

What other word looks very much like *prophecy*? How do the two words differ in spelling? in meaning?

REVIEW: invitation, accept, impossible, concern, associate, automobile, various, decide, entitle, political, national.

## 156, 157

teaspoonful	firearms	good-by	son-in-law
court-martial	playground	foodstuff	ex-governor
grapefruit	salesman	cupful	landlady
cloudburst	honeymoon	typewriter	by-product

What kind of words are these? Write them in a column and after each place its plural, if it has one.

How do "two cups full" and "two cupfuls" differ as to meaning?

REVIEW: recent, business, refer, minute, ought, absence, conference, Wednesday, really, celebration, folks.

## 158, 159

## SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

<i>tho</i> for <i>though</i>	<i>thoroly</i> for <i>thoroughly</i>
<i>altho</i> for <i>although</i>	<i>catalog</i> for <i>catalogue</i>
<i>thru</i> for <i>through</i>	<i>decalog</i> for <i>decalogue</i>
<i>thruout</i> for <i>throughout</i>	<i>pedagog</i> for <i>pedagogue</i>
<i>thoro</i> for <i>thorough</i>	<i>program</i> for <i>programme</i>
<i>thorofare</i> for <i>thoroughfare</i>	<i>prolog</i> for <i>prologue</i>

Recent changes have tended to simplify the spelling by omitting unnecessary or confusing letters; thus *honour* has become *honor*, etc.

**REVIEW:** probably, occupy, relief, assure, colonies, consideration, distinguish, whether, earliest, meant.

## 160

## OUR MOTHER TONGUE

Beyond the vague Atlantic deep,  
 Far as the farthest prairies sweep,  
 Where forest-glooms the nerves appall,  
 Where burns the radiant western fall,  
 One duty lies in old and young, —  
 With filial piety to guard  
 As on its greenest native sward  
 The glory of the English tongue.  
 That ample speech ! That subtle speech !  
 Apt for the need of all and each :  
 Strong to endure, yet prompt to bend  
 Wherever human feelings tend.  
 Preserve its force — expand its power ;  
 And through the maze of civic life,  
 In letters, commerce, even in strife,  
 Forget not it is yours and ours.

LORD HOUGHTON

## APPENDIX

### GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

ä = e, ate, they

å, cli'måte

æ = e, care, there

å, cän

å, fl'nål

å, bärn

å, brass

å, so'få

oh, such

å, ver'dåre

é = i, bë, police'

é, sé cure'

é, mën

é, trav'él

ö = o, in'när, col'or

f = ph, gh, fall, sul'phur, rough

g, go

gx for x, exam'ine

hw for wh, which

i = y, mice, try

i = y, mill, need'y

j = g, dg, jam, gin, edge

k = c, ch, que, cat, ache, brusque

ks for x, box

kw for qu, qui'et

w indicates that preceding vowel has  
nasal sound, en core (én'kör)

n indicates ng sound before the sound  
of k or g, bank, ap'gry

ö, cold

ö, ö blige'

ö = a, au, aw, lôrd, all, haul, saw

ö = a, odd, was

ö, cón nect'

ö, soft

oi = oy, boil, oy'ster

oo = o, u, ew, foël, do, rude, flew

öö = o, u, fööt, wom'an, pull

ou = ow, ounce, cow

s = c, his, cent

sh = ch, crush, ma chine'

t = ed, eat, baked

th, think

th, smooth

th, na'thre

ü, üse

ü, ü nite'

ü = e, i, y, bûrn, her, sir, myrrh

ü = o, töb, done

ü, cir'cus

ü, më nü'

w, went

y, young

z = s, ze'bra, has

zh for z, s, az'ure, meas'ure

' as in par don (pär'd'n), ba sin  
(bä's'n), a ble (ä'bl')

## SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

By 1906 so much interest in simplified spelling had been aroused throughout the United States that a Simplified Spelling Board was organized. To it belong many of the foremost scholars of the country, including the editors of all the leading dictionaries. Instead of recommending a simplified spelling of individual words as the National Education Association did, this Board formulated principles which may be applied to many words. Below are shown the principles thus far proposed:

1. Drop final *e* when useless or misleading. It is not needed in *large*, *nerve*, *toe*, *due*, etc. In words like *engine*, *promise*, *college*; etc. it is misleading, for its normal use after a single consonant is to make the preceding vowel long.
2. When final *ed* is pronounced as *d*, write it simply *d*; when as *t*, simply *t*. Thus *harnd* would be written for *harmed*, *dropt* for *dropped*, etc. But if the *e* is needed to make the preceding vowel long, or to affect the sound of the preceding consonant, it must not be dropped. For this reason, *bakt* cannot be substituted for *baked*, or *managd* for *managed*.
3. Drop the silent letter from the digraph *ea* sounded as in *head* or *heart*, writing *tred* for *tread*, *harth* for *hearth*, etc.
4. Omit silent *b*, *h*, *n*, *r*, and *s*; thus, *lam* for *lamb*, *colum* for *column*, *iland* for *island*, etc.
5. Change *ph* to *f* when so sounded; as *fonograf* for *phonograph*, etc.
6. Use only one *l* instead of *ll*. By this rule *fill* would be written *fil*.
7. In the termination *ence*, change *c* to *s*, writing *defense* for *defence*, etc.
8. For *ough* substitute *o*, *u*, *ow*, *of*, or *uf* according to the sound. Thus *thoro* would be substituted for *thorough*, *thru* for *through*, *plov* for *plough*, *trof* for *trough*, *ruf* for *rough*, etc.

9. Drop final *ue* unless the preceding vowel is long; thus *catalog* for *catalogue*. Also change *tongue* to *tung*.

10. When *s* has the sound of *z*, use that letter, writing *baptize* instead of *baptise*, etc.

11. Always use the ending *er* for *re*, and *or* for *our*. This would require *theater* for *theatre*, *favor* for *favour*, etc.

12. When *ice* has the sound of *is* in *this*, spell it so. By this rule *notice* would become *notis*, etc.

13. Omit *te* from final *ette*, as *croquet* for *croquette*.

14. Substitute *e* for the digraphs and ligatures *ae*, *æ*, *oe*, and *œ*; thus *medieval* for *mediæval*, *esofagus* for *æsophagus*.

For further information in reference to simplified spelling, write the Simplified Spelling Board, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

#### PREFIXES

*a* (A. S.), *in*, *on*, *at*: *abed*, *afire*, *avert*

*ab*, *a*, *abs* (L.), *from*, *away*: *abduct*, *abstinence*

*ad*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at* (L.), *to*, *at*: *adhere*, *accuse*, *affix*,  
*aggrieve*, *allot*, *annul*, *apprise*, *arrive*, *assent*, *attempt*

*ante*, *anti* (L.), *before*: *anteroom*, *anticipate*

*anti*, *ant* (Gk.), *against*, *opposite*: *antidote*, *antarctic*

*be* (A. S.), *to make*, *on*: *befriend*, *besmear*

*bi*, *bis* (L.), *two*, *twice*: *bicycle*, *biscuit*

*circum*, *circu* (L.), *around*: *circumnavigate*, *circuit*

*con*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*, *co* (L.), *with*, *together*: *convene*, *collect*, *commo-*  
*tion*, *correct*, *coöperate*

*contra*, *counter* (L.), *against*: *contradict*, *countermand*

*de* (L.), *from*, *down*: *descend*, *detain*

*dia* (Gk.), *through*: *diameter*

*dis*, *dif*, *di* (L.), *apart*, *not opposite*: *dislocate*, *differ*, *diverge*

*ex*, *e*, *ec*, *ef* (L. or Gk.), *out of*, *from*: *exchange*, *emit*, *eccentric*, *effect*.

(When *ex* with a hyphen is placed before a title like *governor*,  
*president*, etc., it means *formerly*.)

*extra* (L.), *beyond*: *extraordinary*

*for* (A. S.), *not*: *forget, forbid*

*fore* (A. S.), *before*: *forewarn, foreman*

*in, ig, il, im, ir* (L.), *not*: *indistinct, ignoble, illiterate, impossible, irrelevant*

*in, il, im, ir, en* (L.), *in, on, into*: *inclose, illumination, import, irritate, endorse*

*inter* (L.), *among, between*: *interview, intervene*

*intro* (L.), *within*: *introduce*

*mis* (A. S.), *wrongly*: *miscarry, misfortune*

*ob, o, oc, of, op* (L.), *against, out*: *obdurate, omit, occasion, offer, opponent*

*off* (A. S.), *away, from*: *offshoot*

*out* (A. S.), *beyond*: *outspoken*

*over* (A. S.), *above*: *overhead*

*per* (L.), *through*: *persecute, persuade*

*post* (L.), *after*: *postpone, postscript*

*pre* (L.), *before*: *prefix, preëminent*

*pro* (L. or Gk.), *forward*: *project, propose*

*re* (L.), *back, again*: *regain, reimburse*

*retro* (L.), *backward*: *retrocede*

*sine* (L.), *without*: *sinecure*

*sub, suc, suf, sug, sum, sup, sus* (L.), *under, after*: *subway, success, suffer, suggest, summon, support, sustain*

*super* (L.), *above*: *superhuman, supervise*

*trans, tra* (L.), *across, over*: *transport, trapeze*

*un* (A. S.), *not*: *unlearned, unaware*

*under* (A. S.), *beneath*: *underhanded*

*with* (A. S.), *against*: *withstand*

## SUFFIXES

*able, ible, ble* (L.), *that which may be worthy of*: *usable, credible*

*aceous, acious* (L.), *having, being*: *efficacious*

*acy* (L.), *state of being*: *fallacy*

*age* (L.), *condition, state or act of*: *shortage, mileage*

*al* (L.), *relating to, the act of*: *removal, pivotal*

*an* (L.), *belonging to*: *suburban, riperian*

*ance, ence* (L.), *state of being*: *abundance, subsistence*

*ant, ent* (L.), *one who* (noun), *that which* (adj.): *servant, excellent*

*ar* (L.), *relating to, resembling*: *insular, globular*

*ard, art* (A. S.), *one who is*: *drunkard, braggart*

*ary* (L.), *place where, one connected with* (noun), *relating to* (adj.): *granary, missionary, sanguinary*

*ate* (L.), *possessing the quality of* (adj.), *one who is* (noun), *performing the act of* (verb): *arbitrate, private, magnate*

*cle, cule* (L.), *small*: *molecule, article*

*cy* (L.), *state of being*: *brilliancy, permanency*

*dom* (A. S.), *state of being*: *freedom, wisdom*

*e, ee* (Fr.), *state of being, one who is*: *employee, trustee*

*eer, ier* (Fr.), *one connected with*: *engineer, cashier*

*en* (A. S.), *state of being, possessing the quality of*: *strengthen, golden*

*er* (A. S.), *one who*: *preacher*

*ess, tress* (L.), *a female who does*: *actress, seamstress*

*ful* (A. S.), *abounding in*: *mournful, pitiful*

*fy* (L.), *to make*: *deify, petrify*

*hood* (A. S.), *state or condition of*: *childhood, priesthood*

*ic, ical* (L.), *like, pertaining to* (adj.), *one who* (noun): *tragic, economical, rustic*

*id* (L.), *possessing the quality of*: *torrid, fervid*

*ile* (L.), *relating to*: *puerile, virile*

*ish* (A. S.), *having the quality of, resembling*: *sweetish, boorish*

*ish* (L.), *to make*: *publish, abolish*

*ism* (L.), *state or act of*: *pessimism, Methodism*

*ist* (Gk.), *one who is or does*: *Baptist, geologist*

*ite* (L.), *being* (adj.), *one who is* (noun): *definite, favorite*

*ity, ty* (L.), *state or quality of*: *stability, security*

*ive* (L.), *that which* (adj.), *one who* (noun): *massive, captive*

*less* (A. S.), *without*: *worthless, harmless*

*ling* (A. S.), *small*: *gosling, weakling*

*ly* (A. S.), *like, manner of*: *absurdly, lazily*

*ment* (L.), *state of being, that which*: *basement, excitement*

*mony* (L.), *state of being, that which*: *testimony*

*ness* (A. S.), *act of, state of being*: *darkness, wilderness*

*or* (L.), *one who does, quality of*: *auditor, terror, sailor*

*ose* (L.), *abounding in*: *verbose, bellicose*

*ous* (L.), *full of, disposed to*: *poisonous, riotous*

*ship* (A. S.), *state or condition of*: *scholarship, clerkship*

*some* (A. S.), *state of being*: *lonesome, troublesome*

*tion, sion, ion* (L.), *act of, that which, state of being*: *promotion, commission*

*tude* (L.), *condition of*: *magnitude, longitude*

*ure* (L.), *act of*: *pressure, exposure*

*ward* (A. S.), *in the direction of*: *upward, homeward*

*wise* (A. S.), *in a manner*: *otherwise, edgewise*

*y, ery* (L.), *place where, quality of*: *bakery, laundry, filthy*

## THE AYRES MEASURING SCALE

Under the direction of Dr. Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation, a measuring scale for determining spelling ability has been devised. In this scale the thousand words found to appear most frequently in correspondence are arranged as below, in twenty-six groups, lettered from A to Z. All words in any one group are regarded as of approximately equal difficulty.

By testing the spelling of 70,000 children in 84 cities, the Sage foundation calculated the following percentages for the different grades and these are now generally accepted as normal. As all the words in the scale have been drilled upon in this book, your pupils should show ability considerably above normal. Apply the tests and see whether this is the case.

Groups	Percentage by Grades							Groups	Percentage by Grades						
	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII		
A	...	...	...	...	...	...	N	58	79	88	94	98	100		
B	...	...	...	...	...	...	O	50	73	84	92	96	99		
C	100	...	...	...	...	...	P	...	66	79	88	94	98		
D	99	...	...	...	...	...	Q	...	58	73	84	92	96		
E	98	...	...	...	...	...	R	...	50	66	79	88	94		
F	96	100	...	...	...	...	S	...	...	58	73	84	92		
G	94	99	...	...	...	...	T	...	...	50	66	79	88		
H	92	98	100	...	...	...	U	...	...	...	58	73	84		
I	88	96	99	...	...	...	V	...	...	...	50	66	79		
J	84	94	98	100	...	...	W	...	...	...	...	58	73		
K	79	92	96	99	...	...	X	...	...	...	...	50	66		
L	73	88	94	98	100	...	Y	...	...	...	...	...	58		
M	66	84	92	96	99	...	Z	...	...	...	...	...	50		

NOTE.—Every teacher should own *A Measuring Scale for Ability in Spelling*. See Selected Bibliography, page 142.

## ESSENTIAL WORDS

<b>A</b>	am	ring	call	foot	or
me	good	live	long	blow	thank
do	little	kill	love	block	dear
	ago	late	then	spring	west
<b>B</b>	old	let	house	river	sold
and	bad	big	year	plant	told
go	red	mother	to	cut	best
at		three	I	song	form
on	<b>F</b>	land	as	winter	far
<b>C</b>	of	cold	send	stone	gave
a	be	hot	one	free	alike
it	but	hat	has	lake	add
is	this	child	some	page	
she	all	ice	if	nice	<b>J</b>
can	your	play	how	end	seven
see	out	sea	her	fall	forget
run	time		them	feet	happy
<b>D</b>	may	<b>H</b>	other	went	noon
the	into	day	baby	back	think
in	him	eat	well	away	sister
so	to-day	sit	about	paper	cast
no	look	lot	men	put	card
now	like	box	for	each	south
man	six	belong	ran	soon	deep
ten	boy	six	was	came	inside
bed	book	door	that	Sunday	blue
top	<b>G</b>	yes	his	show	post
	by	low	led	Monday	town
<b>E</b>	have	soft	lay	yet	stay
he	are	stand		find	grand
you	had	yard	I	give	outside
will	over	bring	nine	new	dark
we	must	tell	face	letter	band
an	make	five	miss	take	game
my	school	ball	ride	Mr.	boat
up	street	law	tree	after	rest
last	say	ask	sick	thing	east
not	come	just	got	what	son
us	hand	way	north	than	help
		get	white	its	hard
		home	spent	very	race

cover	when	even	tenth	summer	close
fire	from	without	sir	above	flower
age	wind	afternoon	these	express	nothing
gold	print	Friday	club	turn	ground
read	air	hour	seen	lesson	lead
fine	fill	wife	felt	half	such
cannot	along	state	full	father	many
May	lost	July	fail	anything	morning
line	name	head	set	table	however
left	room	story	stamp	high	mind
ship	hope	open	light	talk	shall
train	same	short	coming	June	alone
saw	glad	lady	cent	right	order
pay	with	reach	night	date	third
large	mine	better	pass	road	push
near		water	shut	March	point
down		round	easy	next	within
why	became	cost		indeed	done
bill	brother	price	L	four	body
want	rain	become	catch	herself	M
girl	keep	class	black	power	trust
part	start	horse	warm	wish	extra
still	mail	care	unless	because	dress
place	eye	try	clothing	world	beside
report	glass	move	began	country	teach
never	party	delay	able	meet	happen
found	upon	pound	gone	another	begun
side	two	behind	suit	trip	collect
kind	they	around	track	list	file
life	would	burn	watch	people	provide
here	any	camp	dash	ever	sight
car	could	bear	fell	held	stood
word	should	clear	fight	church	fix
every	city	clean	buy	once	born
under	only	spell	stop	own	goes
most	where	poor	walk	before	hold
made	week	finish	grant	know	drill
said	first	hurt	soap	were	army
work	sent	maybe	news	dead	pretty
our	mile	across	small	leave	stole
more	seem	to-night	war	early	

## ESSENTIAL WORDS

income	return	itself	among	forty	Tuesday
bought	those	always	question	instead	struck
paid	office	something	doctor	throw	getting
enter	great	write	hear	personal	don't
railroad	Miss	expect	size	everything	Thursday
unable	who	need	December	rate	
ticket	died	thus	dozen	chief	P
account	change	woman	there	perfect	spend
driven	wire	young	tax	second	enjoy
real	few	fair	number	slide	awful
recover	please	dollar	October	farther	usual
mountain	picture	evening	reason	duty	complaint
steamer	money	plan	fifth	intend	auto
speak	ready	broke		company	vacation
past	omit	feel	O	quite	beautiful
might	anyway	sure	eight	none	flight
begin		least	afraid	knew	travel
contract	N	sorry	uncle	remain	rapid
deal	except	press	rather	direct	repair
almost	aunt	God	comfort	• appear	trouble
brought	capture	teacher	elect	liberty	entrance
less	wrote	November	aboard	enough	importance
event	else	subject	jail	fact	carried
off	bridge	April	shed	board	loss
true	offer	history	retire	September	fortune
took	suffer	cause	refuse	station	empire
again	built	study	district	attend	mayor
inform	center	himself	restrain	between	wait
both	front	matter	royal	public	beg
heart	rule	use	objection	friend	degree
month	carry	thought	pleasure	during	prison
children	chain	person	navy	through	engine
build	death	nor	fourth	police	visit
understand	learn	January	population	until	guest
follow	wonder	mean	proper	madam	department
charge	tire	vote	judge	truly	obtain
says	pair	court	weather	whole	family
member	check	copy	worth	address	favor
case	prove	act	contain	request	Mrs.
while	heard	been	figure	raise	husband
also	inspect	yesterday	sudden	August	amount

human	convict	action	prepare	theater	victim
view	private	justice	vessel	improvement	estimate
election	command	gentleman	busy	century	accident
clerk	debate	enclose	prefer	total	invitation
though	crowd	await	illustrate	mention	accept
o'clock	factory	suppose	different	arrive	impossible
support	publish	wonderful	object	supply	concern
does	represent	direction	provision	assist	associate
regard	term	forward	according	difference	automobile
escape	section	although	already	examination	various
since	relative	prompt	attention	particular	decide
which	progress	attempt	education	affair	entitle
length	entire	whose	director	course	political
destroy	president	statement	purpose	neither	national
newspaper	measure	perhaps	common	local	recent
daughter	famous	their	diamond	marriage	business
answer	serve	imprison	together	further	refer
reply	estate	written	convention	serious	minute
oblige	remember	arrange	increase	doubt	ought
sail	either		manner	condition	absence
cities	effort		feature	government	conference
known	important	R	article	opinion	Wednesday
several	due	forenoon	service	believe	really
desire	include	lose	injure	system	celebration
nearly	running	combination	effect	possible	folks
Q					
sometimes	allow	avenue	distribute	piece	U
declare	position	neighbor	general	certain	meant
engage	field	weigh	to-morrow	witness	earliest
final	ledge	wear	consider	investigate	whether
terrible	claim	entertain	against	therefore	distinguish
surprise	primary	salary	complete	too	consideration
period	result	visitor	search	pleasant	colonies
addition	Saturday	publication	treasure		assure
employ	appoint	machine	popular	T	relief
property	information	toward	Christmas	guess	occupy
select	whom	success	interest	circular	probably
connection	arrest	drown		argument	foreign
firm	themselves	adopt	S	volume	expense
region	special	secure	often	organize	responsible
	women	honor	stopped	summon	beginning
	present	promise	motion	official	application

difficulty	respectfully	testimony	W	separate	annual
scene	agreement	discussion	organization	February	committee
finally	unfortunate	arrangement	emergency		
develop	majority	reference	appreciate	X	Y
circumstance	elaborate	evidence	sincerely		decision
issue	citizen	experience	athletic	immediate	principle
material	necessary	session	extreme	convenient	
suggest	divide	secretary	practical	receipt	Z
mere		association	proceed	preliminary	judgment
senate	V	career	cordially	disappoint	recommend
receive	principal	height	character	especially	allege

Every teacher should own *A Measuring Scale for Ability in Spelling*. See Selected Bibliography.

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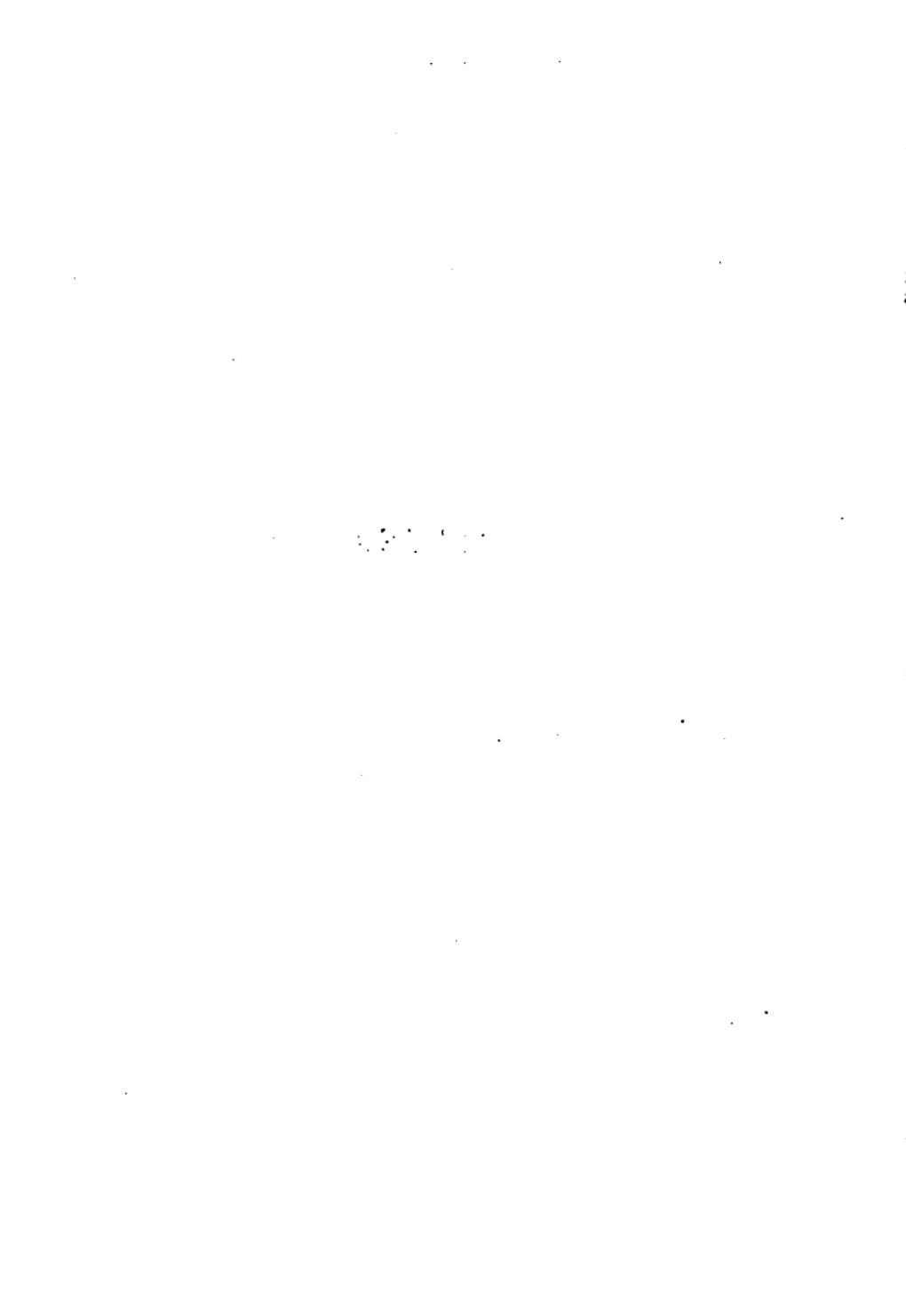
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